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## ALBANIANS TO RESIST GREEKS ASSERTS CHIEF

Isa Boletin, One of the Greatest Leaders in Territory Which Is Coveted by Balkan Allies, Outlines Facts for Monitor

### ESSAD IS NOT FACTOR

Italy in South May Have to Act as Austria Did in North, for She Could Not Permit Corfu Channel to Fall to Hellenes

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—An interview was granted yesterday by Isa Boletin, one of the greatest of the Albanian chiefs to a Monitor representative in London.

Isa Boletin who can put some 10,000 tribesmen into the field is a typical Albanian leader dressed in the national dress and talking no language but Albanian.

He is a member of the provisional government and is accompanied by another member of that country, Louis Guracuchi, who was educated in Italy and who acted as interpreter.

Isa Boletin described the feeling in London as very much more in favor of Albanian autonomy than it had been a few months ago. He described the delimitation of the North Albanian boundary as most unfavorable to Albania, declaring that almost half the country and at least a million of the population had been handed over to Servia.

With regard to Essad Pasha he declared that no further complications need be anticipated. A cable had only just been received from Essad declaring that he wished to remain in the new Albanian army and to assist Albania in every way. His defense of Skutari had raised him high in the estimation of the Albanian people but his surrender of the town had practically destroyed the popularity he had gained in its defense.

As for the other Turkish commander, David, he dismissed him as insignificant; at no time was he anything more than a overseer of the country and his troops had now dwindled to a handful.

King Nikita, he declared, had when the Turks were attacking the Albanians taken the Albanians' side, but the moment the opportunity offered of seizing some of the Albanian territory he threw the Albanians overboard and proceeded to make war on them in order to gain Skutari.

The interest of the situation, he declared, now centered on the delimitation of the southern border.

Here the Greeks were doing all they knew to gain as unfair an advantage as the Servians had in the north. He had absolute information that the Albanians in the large districts had been forcibly compelled to hold a meeting and to sign a joint telegram demanding that their country should be annexed to Greece.

Much of the territory it was now demanded should be included within Greek borders was, he declared, entirely peopled by Albanians who would only submit if they were compelled to by a superior force.

Asked what he thought was the attitude of Italy in the matter, he declared that he believed Italy would be compelled to adopt a meeting and to sign a joint telegram demanding that the same attitude Austria had adopted in the north.

It was impossible that she could permit the Corfu channel to pass into the hands of Greece as it would give Greece an opportunity of establishing here a great naval base, which in the event of war between Italy and France would be at the disposal of the latter power.

Regarding the future, Russia, he declared, was anxious that Albania should remain an independent state under the suzerainty of Turkey but he did not think the other powers would agree to this. Albania, he had no doubt, would be made an independent kingdom and in order to avoid religious feuds its ruler must not be either Catholic, Muhammadan or a member of the Orthodox Greek church.

## GREAT SUFFRAGE PILGRIMAGE INTO LONDON PLANNED

Women Who Wish to Vote Are Now Forming Seventeen Processions for Proposed March

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—The throwing out of the woman's suffrage bill has increased the activity of the non-militant suffragists and a great suffrage pilgrimage of 17 processions has been arranged to march into London.

Meantime the closing of the suffragette headquarters has increased rather than decreased the outrages of the militant movement, and yesterday was signalized by the burning of another country mansion and the destruction of large numbers of letters in pillar boxes.

## BAMBOO POLES TO BE TESTED IN CONCRETE WORK



Consignment of sticks and Hou-Kun Chow, Chinese Tech student, who will experiment with them

## USE OF BAMBOO IN CONCRETE TO BE TESTED HERE

Chinese Student of Tech Proposes to Ascertain Value of Native Growth as a Practical Means of Reinforcing

### SHIPMENT ARRIVES

More than a ton of bamboo poles are being used in extensive tests for concrete reinforcement by Hou-Kun Chow, a Chinese student in mechanical engineering and naval architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In China bamboo is plentiful and cheap while steel is expensive, therefore Mr. Chow believes that there will be an enormous development in the use of reinforcing concrete if a practical method of reinforcing with bamboo is devised. As no country, with the exception of Japan, has any statistics at all concerning bamboo, the tests being conducted by the Chinese student will be valuable not alone to China, but a great benefit to the United States according to engineers. Mr. Chow is confident that his experiments will result in a practicable method of employing the poles for reinforcing and is enthusiastic over his work.

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**GOV. FOSS VETOES TWO BILLS FOR LARGER WATER SUPPLY**

Governor Foss has vetoed two bills providing for an additional water supply for the city of Newton and the town of Brookline, respectively. The veto messages were filed with the clerk of the House today for presentation to the Legislature Monday.

The contents of the messages will not be made public until Monday but it is understood that the measures were disapproved on recommendation of the state water board which informed the Governor that the provisions of the bills were not in accord with the fundamental policies of the board.

Senate bill 376, one of the vetoed measures, provided that Brookline might take 3,000,000 gallons of water daily in addition to the 5,000,000 now authorized, this water to be taken from land now owned by the town and near the Charles river by means of wells and galleries. The town was authorized to expend \$250,000 for obtaining the additional supply.

The Newton bill, Senate 468, provided that on approval of the state board of

health this city also might take 3,000,000 gallons in addition to the 5,000,000 it now gets from land along the Charles river.

This bill would take effect only on its acceptance by the Newton board of aldermen. No provision was made for the amount which might be expended for the additional supply.

VESSELS SAVED AT MYSTIC DOCK FIRE

Two fires on each side of the river at Mystic docks in Charlestown, started this afternoon. One was in the warehouses containing large quantities of wood on the Export Lumber Company's wharf and the other a little later directly across stream in the buildings of Berry & Ferguson, cement and concrete manufacturers; the E. S. Morse and the Wellington Wild coal pockets and the Palmer-Parker Lumber Company.

Engines, freight cars, four schooners and three barges were hauled to safety.

Newspapers in general are local in appeal. The Monitor's news-items, editorials and advertising make its appeal world wide. Any friend anywhere will welcome this copy sent them when you have read it and as the leading exponent of clean journalism it will create a new friend.

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In United States.....  
To Foreign Countries.....

## AUTO INTERESTS AWAIT REPORT ON TRUCK BILL

Legislative Committee Will Meet Tuesday to Consider Arguments for and Against \$5-ton Fee at Recent Hearing

### FOR RECONSIDERATION

Arguments presented by those who spoke in opposition to the motor truck fee bill at the special hearing Tuesday are expected to be considered by the committee on roads and bridges at an executive session to be held Tuesday. The members of the committee do not know yet whether they will decide at that time or later what report to make on the measure.

It is said that prior to the recent hearing the committeemen were generally agreed in favor of the straight \$5 per ton carrying capacity tax. Whether the long list of arguments against the bill presented by representatives of leading automobile firms and motor associations at the hearing had any effect in changing the opinion of the committee will show in the report it submits to the Senate.

Senator Garst of Worcester is to have another hearing in the mercantile affairs committee, probably Thursday, on his bill to lessen the cost to the consumer of the installation and maintenance of extension telephones. This bill allows the individual to purchase and install extension telephones in case the telephone company chooses not to do this work at the price allowed in the bill.

### Proposes to Amend

The Worcester senator proposes to amend the first section of the bill as originally printed, which relates to the charge that may be made by the company for installing extension phones, so that it will read in part as follows:

"Section 1. In case any subscriber of a telephone company desires an extension

(Continued on page ten, column four)

### GRADE CROSSING SUITS ON

WORCESTER, Mass.—The Bigelow Carpet Company of Clinton has brought two petitions in the superior court, one against the Boston & Maine Railroad Company and the other against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company for damages alleged to have been incurred through the abolishing of grade crossings in Clinton.

By vote of the board of directors reports from the following were read by title only as they are to appear later in the bulletin: Prof. J. Geddes of Boston University, F. W. C. Lieder and Herbert F. Hartwell of Massachusetts; Karl P. Morby of Connecticut; Frederick E. Hawkins of Rhode Island and Miss Annie Torrey of Maine.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE GROUP VISITS FORE RIVER SHIPYARD

Under slow speed owing to the loosening of a bolt on the indicator.

Francis T. Bowles, who is president of the Fore River company, extended the invitation to the members of the chamber to make the trip and planned many special exhibitions of objects of interest. Those taking the trip are afforded an exceptional opportunity for seeing the great warship of the Argentine Republic, the dreadnought Rivadavia, which is rapidly nearing completion.

The officers of the Under Forty division are as follows: President, William Minot; vice-president, A. E. Dodd; governing board, W. B. Binnian, John H. Devine, Ralph S. Fickett, Stephen S. Fitzgerald, Clarence G. Davidditt, Arthur W. Rayner, William J. E. Sander, John R. Simpson, Morton C. Tuttle.

DELEGATES TO SPANISH WAR CONVENTION



Left to right—Last row: Commodore James P. Parker, U. S. N., retired; Ensign William S. Borgen, U. S. N., retired; Col. E. W. Bailey, Amesbury, Mass.; the Rev. P. D. Murphy, junior vice-commander of the Massachusetts commandery; Maj. Washington T. Romaine, N. Y.; Col. E. J. Gihon, Wakefield, Mass. Second row: Lieut. Robert K. Wright, late U. S. N., of Philadelphia, senior vice-commander Pennsylvania commandery; Col. John S. Muckle, U. S. N., of Philadelphia, former commander Pennsylvania commandery; Capt. Augustus G. Reynolds, recorder Massachusetts commandery; Captain William B. Edgar, of Fall River, commander-in-chief National Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War; Maj. Frank Keck, New York, recorder-in-chief national commandery; Capt. Charles M. Machold, Philadelphia. Seated: Gen. Charles K. Darling, Boston; Col. Felix Rosenberg, U. S. N., retired, Cleveland, O.; Capt. F. D. Standish, Detroit, Mich.

## BRITISH PEACE ENVOYS HERE ON TWO-DAY VISIT

Expression of New England's Attitude on International Celebration of 100 Years of Amity Being Obtained in Boston

### GIVE DINNER TONIGHT

Visiting Delegates Today Guests of Noted Local Publicists—Attend Trinity Church Tomorrow and See Historic Places

Whatever form the Anglo-American celebration in 1914-15 may assume there is no question that the British commission come to the United States for the purpose of conferring with committees here, has found most Americans receptive on the score of joining in a fitting commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of peace among English speaking peoples.

The dinner at the Hotel Somerset this evening may be taken as a preliminary expression of how Boston—New England, in fact—feels on the subject of country-wide participation in the coming Anglo-American festivities. Although the time of the British commission is so limited that it will only be possible to extend hospitality while the members from England, Australia and Canada are in Boston, today and Sunday, yet it is understood that in the definite centennial arrangements between the two main committees citizens of this place are conspicuous factors.

When the British visitors have finished with Boston there is still a considerable part of the American program to be completed, with many other cities waiting to entertain the commission. Washington, for instance, expects much from having these peace envoys in the national capital where President Wilson is to receive them in a body. New York's welcome, and the unceasing round of entertainments that the foreigners carry away as souvenirs from Manhattan—not to overlook the visit to Oyster bay and former President Roosevelt—a high water mark that other communities no doubt will try to reach according to their resources for doing honor to distinguished guests.

Unavoidably called to Washington, Lord Wodehouse will be unable to attend this evening's banquet at the Somerset. But as the hour draws near when the many to be present will meet with the noted Britons and their Belgian confreres it may not be amiss to see who compose the commission, what they have done at home and abroad and in what way their influence is likely to count in a peace centennial that will stand unique in the annals of international relationships.

### Stanch Peace Champion

The Right Honorable Lord Wodehouse was for many years known as an active member of the House of Commons under the name of the Hon. Philip Stanhope, M. P. He is a member of the famous Stanhope family, descended from Chatham and Pitt, and an uncle of the Earl of Stanhope, who is also on the British commission for arranging the peace centennial. No man in Great Britain has been and is a stronger advocate of arbitration than Lord Wodehouse. The president of the Interparliamentary Union of England, he has many friends in the United States, especially among those in Congress who belong to the American branch of the union.

The Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, C. C. I. E., K. C. M. G., was formerly captain of the tenth Hussars. He was administrator of Matabeleland from 1897 to 1901, when he was sent as Governor to Western Australia. Soon after Sir Arthur was promoted to become Lieutenant-Governor of the Transvaal. Here he remained until 1906 when he became Governor of Madras, which position he held until 1911.

Earl Stanhope, the nephew of Lord Wodehouse, has a noted record as a military man. He served with distinction as captain of the grenadiers guard and during the South African war he showed great resourcefulness, always showing great consideration for those in his command.

(Continued on page four, column one)

### PLANS FOR CONANT STATUE UNVEILING

Plans for the unveiling ceremony of the Roger Conant statue at Salem, June 17, were formed by the counselors of the Roger Conant Family Association held at the University Club, Boston, Friday night. This statue is now on exhibit at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and will be placed on a 60-ton boulder at Washington square and Brown street, Salem.

From Boston a special train will leave the North station at 10:15 a.m., the exercises beginning at 11 a.m. Dinner will be served at 1 p.m. in the Franklin Building by the Old Planters Society. Following this the party will go to Kernwood park where they will take part in the Salem pageant.

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# State Rights Versus Federal Rights Is Contest in Australia

## FRANCE LAUNCHES TWO NEW WARSHIPS AND BEGINS DOCK

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The two sister dreadnaughts La Provence and La Bretagne have just been launched, the former at Lorient and the latter at Brest in the presence of M. Baudin, the minister of the navy. Immense crowds collected at both places to see these monster ships take the water, and to commemorate the progress hitherto made in French shipbuilding.

The navy department have so revolutionized their construction yards as to be able now to compete successfully with other countries in the building of dreadnaughts, and to complete in less than three years the largest type of battleship afloat. The minister specially complimented the engineers and men at both places on their success, and thanked them for the loyalty of their efforts, which had so practically demonstrated the immense development in French shipbuilding.

Another interesting feature of the occasion was the laying of the first stone of a new graving dock at Lorient, which will permit of the docking of the largest type dreadnaught, up to in fact 25,000 tons capacity. The greatest public enthusiasm was displayed at the launch-

ing in spite of some organized opposition on the part of the Socialists which at Brest extended even to the mayor, a well known Socialist, who refused to officially receive the minister.

The opposition, however, was of a very limited character.

La Provence and La Bretagne are the largest and most heavily equipped of any vessels afloat in the French navy, outclassing at every point all previous types of French dreadnaughts. They are 165 meters long, 27 meters wide, with a draft of 9m. 912m., and a displacement of 23,500 tons. The turbines are capable of giving 29,250 horsepower and a speed of 20 knots, and their coaling capacity is such as will enable them to travel 2280 miles at maximum speed without refueling.

The armaments comprise 10 guns of 34 centimeters, the largest yet manufactured in France. These are placed in the turrets on a specially designed revolving axis, permitting a range of fire of 120 degrees on either side of the vessel. They have also a number of smaller guns to protect them against torpedoes, in addition to four torpedo tubes. Each vessel has cost between 63 and 64 million francs and will be manned by 34 officers and 1035 men.

## INDIAN MOSLEMS HEAR ATTITUDE OF BRITAIN PRAISED

(Special to the Monitor)

BOMBAY, India—Lord Sydenham, the retiring Governor of Bombay, and Lady Sydenham were entertained to an afternoon party by the Muhammedans of Bombay on the eve of their departure for England.

In the course of a speech, in reply to an address of welcome, delivered by Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Lord Sydenham alluded to the situation in the near east and the attitude of the Indian Moslem in regard to it. He asked those present to believe that he could perfectly enter into their most natural feelings in regard to the misfortunes that had befallen their co-religionists in Turkey. He well understood how strong was the bond of Islam, and that it was impossible for them not to be profoundly stirred by recent events. He had traveled through Turkey, visited Constantinople, and seen something of the Turkish army before it fell into the hands of politicians.

He wanted to assure them that the British people, and the army especially, entertained deep respect and admiration for the Turkish soldier, who had not had a fair chance in this unfortunate war, and who had nevertheless shown the sterling qualities for which he had long been distinguished. He at least had brought no discredit to the honor of Islam.

Proceeding, Lord Sydenham begged them not to believe the malicious reports that the British people were hostile to their Moslem brothers, that they could have helped them in their time of need and did not, or that they viewed their misfortunes unmoved. When the present heat had passed away, and the calm historian came to deal with the great events which had transpired, he believed that he would recognize that the part played by Great Britain had been directed solely to the general good, to giving counsels of moderation, and to saving for Turkey what was yet possible.

## AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON—Evans Minstrels, 2, S. 2:10, 8:10.  
CASTLE—The Fourth Estate, 2:10, 8:10.  
COFFEE—Peg o' My Heart, 2:10, 8:10.  
KEITH'S—Vanderbilts, 1:45, 7:45.  
MAJESTIC—"Bird of Paradise," 2:10, 8:10.  
PLYMOUTH—"The Child," 2:20, 8:20.  
SHUBERT—Miss Emma Trentini, 2:20, 8:20.

## ROMAN FORT BUILT FOR SCHOLARS' USE

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The German Emperor recently ordered the construction of two Roman forts on the Saalburg in order to help German schoolboys to understand more fully the methods of warfare in the time of Caesar. The construction of these model forts is personally supervised by the Emperor and three of the highest classes in the classical schools at Frankfurt, Wiesbaden and other towns in the neighborhood in regard to it. One fort has already been completed and the other is now being built.

Each of the four sides is to be 50 meters long. A ditch will be made round the fort, which will also be "defended" by a wall of earth and staves driven into the ground by a wooden hammer, of a pattern used in Caesar's time, and bound together with wattle. The building work is being done by 150 pioneers from the garrison at Mainz, who, at the Emperor's order, use tools designed after the Roman pattern. These include a two edged hoe or spade, held together by means of rivets, axes, pickaxes, and billhooks. Thirty men are held in reserve and the working squad thus numbers 120, which is the size of an ancient maniple.

## FRANCE HAS MORE WOMEN STUDENTS

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The German universities to which women students have been recently admitted are considerably behind the French universities in the attendance. The percentage in Germany for 1912 is 4.8 and 0.8 in France. Expressed in figures, however, the difference is not so great, because the number of students in Germany is greater than in France taken as a whole.

There are 2795 German women against 4056 French women studying at universities, and the increase is greater in Germany than in France. Besides there are 1736 women attending lectures at German universities not mentioned in the statistics. The faculties are about the same in both countries. In Germany the philosophical is attended by 1563 women students and in France by 2241. Mathematics and natural sciences are fast becoming the favorite subjects in Germany, while law and chemistry are only scarcely patronized.

## TASMANIA BEING OPENED UP

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Tas., Aus.—The country around the Frenchman's Cap, in the western part of Tasmania, the fourth highest mountain in Tasmania, is practically unknown on account of its inaccessible nature, but the present government, in pursuit of their policy of opening up the country, have just completed a track from the North Lyell railway to the top of the Frenchman's Cap, a distance of 16 miles. A hut built at the 10-mile pegs and the track formed and graded in necessary places.

## AUSTRALIAN REFERENDA OPPOSED



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Victorian government offices in London visited by state premier, Hon. W. A. Watt

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Hon. W. A. Watt, who some time ago accorded an interview to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, in fulfillment of a promise made at that time has afforded the Monitor's representative an opportunity of discussing with him the referenda proposals of the federal government. The matter is one which is almost monopolizing attention at the present moment in the southern continent, and Mr. Watt, who has very decided views upon their value, tackled the subject with characteristic energy.

In answer to the Monitor's representative's first question, that he should give a brief outline of the history of the proposals and their object, Mr. Watt said that this was rather difficult to do in a short space of time, but that the proposals might be considered under three heads.

The federal Parliament, he went on, which under the existing constitution controls overseas and interstate trade, desires in the first place to extend its powers to trade and commerce within the states themselves.

Secondly, in regard to labor and employment, and related disputes, already they have powers to deal with such matters when they extend beyond the borders of any one state. They desire now to extend these powers to the control of labor and employment in each individual state. They contend that all limitations in this connection should be removed, and that all labor disputes, whether purely domestic or interstate, should be under the control of the federal government.

Greater Power Sought

Thirdly, in regard to corporations and companies, as in the case of labor and trade, they have control of such companies whose operations and organizations overlap state boundaries. Here again, they desire the removal of all limitations, and the entire administration of the company law of all the states to come under the control of the central government.

Then fourthly, in regard to monopolies, they desire that the right to declare any trade a monopoly, whether it is a purely domestic trade belonging to one state, or a trade common to the continent, shall be vested in the Commonwealth Parliament, and that that Parliament shall have power to nationalize the business control it as they think fit.

My contention is, Mr. Watt proceeded, that these proposals strike at the root of the federal principle. According to the present constitution the two authorities have definitely defined spheres of action. The broad political concerns of the country, in which the interests of all the states are interwoven, and with which no single state can deal without some measure affecting the interests of all the states, is the natural sphere of the federal authority. Each state, on the other hand, has complete control of its own domestic affairs. This arrangement prevents all danger of overlapping, and the consequent waste and risk of friction which such a system as is now proposed would introduce.

Questioned as to the reason underlying the present proposals of the federal

government, Mr. Watt said that the very men who were now urging upon the country the extension of the federal authority, were those men who opposed the establishment of union. They have never been federalists.

### Present System Is Check

The reason, he went on, is not very far to seek. The elections for the federal Parliament for both houses are conducted on a universal franchise, in which labor, as such, is subject to no checks or balances. The elections to the upper houses in the states where those houses are elective, is on a somewhat conservative franchise, and consequently these "houses of second thoughts," if I may so describe them, form in each state a barrier to extreme or hasty legislation. No such check, as I have said, exists in the federal Parliament, to both houses of which members are returned on a universal franchise. At present the Labor party have a majority in both federal houses, and they recognize that if these proposals can be carried they will thus secure for themselves much greater power.

You must not suppose from what I have said, Mr. Watt continued, that I am opposed to the federation or that those who agree with me in opposing the present proposals are jealous of the authority of the federal Parliament. I was one of those who worked hard to bring about the federation and I am not opposed to an extension of federal functions. But what I contend is that these extensions should be made in conformity with the federal principle, and that we should not be asked to tear up the federal bond.

### Four States Opposed

In answer to a question as to what was the feeling in the states, as such, in regard to the referenda proposals, Mr. Watt said that there was no doubt of it that four out of the six states were opposed to the proposed alterations in the constitution. And in reply to a further question as to why, if this was the case, the federal government persisted in attempting to carry their proposals in view of the fact that they would almost certainly be rejected, Mr. Watt said that it was difficult at first sight to see why this was being done, and that the only explanation of it was that the Parliamentary Labor party throughout the continent were governed by a conference, which had resolved on a resubmission of the referenda questions. It is a general opinion, I think, amongst experienced members of the Labor party that in persisting in the attempt to carry these proposals they are riding for a fall. It is hard to see how they can think they can win.

Of course, he went on, it must not be supposed that the Liberal and Labor parties in Australia are opposed to each other on all points. We have much in common and many important points upon which we are in agreement. We both stand, for instance, for a white Australia, for free and efficient education, for government ownership and control of railways and such public utilities, and for the proper regulation of conditions of labor. Our point of departure is just this, that whereas the

## TWO AUSTRALIAN STATES COMBINE TO WIN SETTLERS

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The Hon. W. A. Watt, premier of Victoria, and the Hon. W. A. Holman, the attorney general of New South Wales, who are at present in London, have been discussing for some time past the question of combining the emigration activities of the two states in Great Britain. As an outcome of these conferences a scheme has been evolved for concentrating the emigration work of the two states in a central bureau in a suitable part of the city.

The object of the scheme is to reduce the cost of administration by reducing the number of officials at present employed, and to abolish the unnatural competition which is at present being conducted for good settlers. The two ministers have further decided to invite the other four states of the commonwealth to join them in their new venture.

Mr. Watt being the premier of Victoria, was able to at once state that the proposal was acceptable to his government. Mr. Holman approved of it, subject to the endorsement of his view by his leader.

The latest information is to the effect that the plan for emigration in cooperation with Victoria, has been accepted by the New South Wales ministry, and it is hoped that the scheme will shortly be put in operation.

## CARNEGIE FUND IN NORWAY

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—The interests accruing from the Carnegie fund are to be distributed for the first time before the end of April. The fund which is managed by a committee under the presidency of Mr. Swenson, the American minister in Norway, has had to deal with a large number of applications.

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## SARDINE FISHERS ASK ARBITRATION

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—It seems to have been realized by the Breton sardine fishermen that the declaration of the managers that they would close the factories was no mere threat, and that shortly, not only themselves but the men and women employed in the factories and the mackerel fishers would be placed out of work. The sardine fishermen have consequently requested the government to make representations to the factory manager for the settlement of the dispute by means of arbitration.

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# British Chancellor Anticipates a Record Year for Trade

## LIGHT ON BUYING OF CREUZOT GUNS BY THE BALKAN ALLIES

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS.—The revelations of Dr. Liebknecht in the German Reichstag have been followed by the story of the relations of the Schneider firm (Creuzot) with the Bulgarian and Servian military authorities, told by Andre Morizet, a writer of standing on colonial and financial affairs, in the columns of *L'Humanité*.

M. Morizet recalls the article which he published last year, showing how in 1899, on the initiative of the Creuzot firm, a ring was formed between the principal armor plate manufacturers to force up the prices and divide among themselves the contracts. An agreement was also made between the principal armor plate firms of France, Germany, Great Britain and America fixing the terms and conditions under which the Balkan allies should be provided with guns; an agreement terminating this year but which will most probably be renewed, including this time, in all likelihood, Italian and even Japanese armor plate manufacturers.

Would the public care to know, asks M. Morizet, how the famous Creuzot guns were forced on the Balkan allies? He then quotes some documents which "strayed" from the offices of the Creuzot firm, as follows: "Following upon some trials carried out to compare the Krupp material and ours, our material was adjudged superior to that of Krupp, but we were notified that the difference was so insignificant that, should our prices and time of delivery be considered less advantageous, the order would be given to Krupp."

"On the other hand, our ammunition was considered inferior to that of Krupp. We were then obliged to seek the active intervention of the banks who had subscribed the loan of 100,000,000 francs necessary to the Bulgarian government in order that the condition might be inserted providing that 25,000,000 francs of this loan should be destined to the furnishing of war material of which we should be the purveyors."

A further document is as follows: "We learn that in January, 1906, the Bulgarian government intended investing a sum of 22,000,000 francs in guns. We then communicated with the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas and we took direct measures to initiate financial negotiations."

## ALLAN STEAMSHIP CALGARIAN FLOATS

(Special to the Monitor)

GOVAN, Ireland.—Following closely upon the launch of her sister ship, the *Asiatian*, at Dalmuir, the *Calgarian* was successfully floated from the yard of the Fairfield Company, Govan. The *Calgarian* takes her name from the city of Calgary in Alberta; she differs from the *Asiatian* solely in the matter of the decoration of her passenger quarters, the style adopted being Georgian.

Her dimensions are as follows: length 600 ft.; beam 72 ft.; depth to D deck 64 ft.; 6 in.; tonnage, 18,000 gross. She has a cruiser stern and two large oval funnels with admiralty tops. Her speed is expected to attain 18 knots. Accommodation is provided for 200 first-class, 800 second-class, and 1000 third-class passengers, the crew numbering 450. The *Calgarian* with her sister ship, the *Asiatian* will be the largest and fastest on the Liverpool and St. Lawrence service.

The naming ceremony of the *Calgarian* was performed by Mrs. Allan of Montreal. The launch of the vessel was watched by a large number of people who cheered as the huge hull slipped off the ways into the river.

## OVERSEAS VISITORS SEE GARDEN CITY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The occasion was taken of the presence in London of several of the representatives of the Australasian governments to organize a visit to the Letchworth Garden City. The visit was planned in view of the fact that the Garden Cities and Town Planning Association are organizing an Australasian town planning to take place next year.

Among the visitors to Letchworth were the Hon. W. A. Watt, the premier of Victoria, the Hon. W. A. Holman, attorney-general of New South Wales, and Mrs. Holman; Sir Joseph Ward, former prime minister of New Zealand, and others. The visitors were driven round the settlement, which has a population of 8000 and includes 50 factories.

At a luncheon subsequently given at the Letchworth hall hotel, some short speeches were delivered by the ministers. Mr. Watt said that the garden city scheme was an object lesson in practical philanthropy. Unlike many other organizations, it could stand by its own strength.

Mr. Holman thought one of the strong points about the Letchworth Garden City was the improvement of the workers' homes. Reform, he said, had generally been concentrated on the workers' workshops to the neglect of their homes.

## RULES FOR QUEENSLAND MINES

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q. S.—Comprehensive rules have been introduced in the mining act of Queensland for the compulsory use of electric light, telephone communication and so forth in mines.

## BRITISH TRADE IS PROSPERING SAYS REPORT

Mr. Lloyd-George Estimates That Increased Expenditure of £7,000,000 Will Be Counteracted by Expected Record Year

## DEFENSE COST IS HIGH

(Special to the Monitor)  
WESTMINSTER.—As already reported by cable, Mr. Lloyd-George laid his fifth budget before the House of Commons recently. He said that without exception last year had been the most prosperous year that British trade had ever seen. Judged by any test, business was thoroughly sound. The overseas trade was at its highest and the home trade had never reached such dimensions. And all this in spite of the fact that the year had seen probably the greatest strike which they had ever had in England, that the home harvest had been bad, and that there had been war in the near east.

Going into details, the chancellor said the estimates of customs and excise were very accurate, if one took into account the difficulty of making a forecast. The effect of the heavy additional duty imposed in 1909 had become more manifest last year than it had been in previous years. Taking the four years together the consumption of alcoholic spirit was down by 28,750,000 gallons and the revenue had profited by £5,000,000. Succession duties were short of the estimate by £250,000, but the yield of the income tax and super-tax had exceeded the estimate by £700,000.

As to the new taxes imposed by the budget of 1909, they had been described as a barren failure, but last year they had yielded £25,355,000 and in the previous year £24,500,000, and he should be able to estimate for a still further increase in the coming year. He had not overestimated the yield of those taxes, but he had underestimated the expenditure. They had estimated that the navy would reach the high water mark of expenditure in 1910, but circumstances over which they had no control had made it impossible to realize that estimate.

## Expenditure Explained

Turning to the expenditure of last year, the chancellor said the original estimate was £186,885,000, but the supplementary estimates had been heavy. There was the change in the naval program, due to the serious change in the German naval plans. There was the extra money for the doctors, the loan to Uganda, and a few other items bringing up the total supplementary estimates to £4,671,000. So instead of having to provide £186,885,000, the treasury had had to meet liabilities amounting to £191,556,000. Owing largely to the fact that the revenue had exceeded the estimate, they were in a position to meet all these liabilities.

Coming to the balance sheet of the present year, Mr. Lloyd-George said the estimated expenditure was £195,640,000. Undoubtedly, he continued, this is a very startling figure, and I think it is very natural and necessary that it should excite a good deal of comment and inquiry. The expenditure has rushed up at a very alarming rate in practically every country throughout the world. The main causes of the increase undoubtedly, in this and in every other country, are attributable to the growth in military and naval armaments. But it is also due to a very large extent to the growing appreciation of the obligations which the community owe, as a whole, in respect of the health, the comfort, the training and amenities of individual citizens. On the whole, in his opinion, the expenditures were full of much encouragement and hope. There had been larger sums spent upon objects which gave a promise of strength and happiness to the nation.

## No New Taxes Proposed

The chancellor next went on to consider the way in which the government proposed to meet the expenditure. This expenditure, as he had stated, was estimated to amount to £195,640,000. Last year's receipts were £188,802,000, which left him with £6,838,000 more to find this year than last year, or £7,000,000, with the very smallest margin. He was not going to propose any new taxes to meet this increase, but intended to depend on the normal growth of the revenue which always resulted in times of normal trade on the growth of the population in numbers and wealth, and on the exceptional growth, which always occurs in cases of unusually good trade.

Dissipating factors abroad were steadily growing less. He had made inquiries among business men, and he had found a much greater feeling of confidence, a greater feeling of buoyancy than had existed a few weeks before. The general feeling was that the greatest danger was over and that in a very short time peace would be restored. There was no indication at the present moment that the trade boom had reached its climax, unemployment was at the lowest figure it had ever been in their time, and taking all things into account he felt justified upon the basis of opinions that had been given to him by some of the ablest and most experienced men in the country, in coming to the conclusion that he was justified in forecasting his revenue

## BRITISH CHANCELLOR SPEAKING



(Copyright by Daily Graphic)

Mr. Lloyd-George making his address on budget in House of Commons

of this year on the assumption that they had entered upon the most glorious year that British trade had ever seen.

The chancellor then went into further details of the estimates in regard to land valuation, succession duties, income tax, the post office, and so forth, gradually bringing up the estimated income to the necessary figure to meet the estimated expenditure, and finally working out his great balance sheet on the right side by £185,000.

GERMANY KNOWS WORK DONE BY DR. KARL LIEBKNECHT

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the man who has unmasked the methods of the armament firms in the Reichstag, is the barrister who, in the famous conspiracy trial of 1904, undertook to defend the German Socialists, who were accused with assisting the revolutionaries in Russia in procuring seditionist literature, and by otherwise abetting them. Liebknecht's defense, it will be remembered, turned into a tremendous indictment of the Prussian regime of reaction.

Following upon this, Liebknecht constituted himself the exponent of anti-militarist doctrines, advocating the education of the rising generation in the principles of peace, as well as the active propaganda of anti-militarism in the barracks. With Herr Bernstein, Dr. Liebknecht first proposed in Germany the application of the general strike as a means of compelling the government to alter the Prussian franchise law.

As a result of his anti-militarism, Dr. Liebknecht found himself condemned to 18 months' imprisonment in a fortress. This did not prevent him, on being set at liberty, from being elected to the Landtag, as a member of that small group of Socialists who first entered that assembly in 1908. In 1912 Germany was astounded to find the exponent and supporter of the views of Herve and Sorel returned to the Reichstag as a member for the Potsdam constituency, the Prussian royal borough, the very center of monarchial and military influence.

**POLITICAL BILL IS AMENDED**

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—The council of the empire has now adopted the Polish municipal government bill, and returned it in amended form to the Duma for ratification. The bill confers a number of benefits, the most important perhaps being that the municipal authority cannot be superseded by the executive for "reasons of state." The language clause, however, has been rejected, and if, as is conceivable, the Duma restores the clause, the tension between the two chambers of the Legislature will become more

## MEN AND WOMEN SEEK SAME GOAL SAYS KEIR HARDIE

Battles in England and Elsewhere Seen as One for Political, Other for Economic Freedom

(Special to the Monitor)

HULL, England—Keir Hardie, speaking at Hull recently, said the richer a nation became the more reactionary it grew and the more attempts were made to impose limitations and restrictions on liberty of action and freedom of speech. At the present time wealth was dominant in politics, and because of that, politics were becoming more and more reactionary, the reaction being tempered by fear of democracy, because at length it seemed as though democracy was about to become a reality instead of the mockery and make-believe it had been hitherto.

An unrest was abroad in the world, and the only activity shown in politics was connected with two phases of one idea, the struggle of women for political freedom, and of men for economic freedom. The labor movement and the women's movement were twin parts of a great uprising which was beginning to manifest itself in every country, and especially in those countries where wealth was produced in abundance.

The suppression of the right of free speech in London was not going to be confined to the women. The government were starting with them because they thought them the most helpless. If they succeeded with the women they would go further. The price of liberty was eternal vigilance. It did not matter whether you agreed with the women's tactics or whether you did not, the thing to be borne in mind was that this was an encroachment upon the rights of democracy, and as such must be fought by both men and women alike.

In regard to social reform generally, Mr. Hardie said that social reform did not solve anything. It did not settle the question of wages. The insurance act and the old-age pension act might ease things a little, but they did not touch the root from which the evil came. The reason why wages were low was because rents and profits were high. If they nationalized rents and profit, and that was what socialism meant, there could be no such thing as poverty from end to end of the King's dominions.

## QUEENSLAND BUILDS RAILWAYS

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q. S.—At present the railway department has 16 lines under construction, but by the end of June nine of them, representing 253 miles, will have been completed, leaving 202 miles under construction.

## THEY GO HAND IN HAND

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

GHENT AND ROME WILL BE LINKED BY TELEPHONY

Professor Vani, who is chief of the military radio-telegraphic laboratory directed by Colonel Pullino, was enabled through the agency of a microphone of his own invention to establish telephonic communication between Rome and the wireless telegraphic station of Tripoli, covering a distance of more than 1000 kilometers, communication having been as clear and distinct, it is claimed, as in the case of short distance telephoning.

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**HUTH LIBRARY SALE ARRANGED**

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—It is announced that Messrs. Sotheby will dispose of the third portion of the Huth library, including the letters E to H, during the nine sale days between June 2 and 12. The first portion, including the letters A and B, was disposed of in November, 1911, the 1186 lots fetching £50,821 ls. 6d. The second portion included the letters C and D and the 1386 lots were sold in June, 1912 for £30,169 13s. 6d.

The Huth library was mainly collected between 1853 and 1878 at a cost of about £120,000 by Henry Huth, and his son Alfred H. Huth added largely to the collection. Alfred Huth's will allowed the trustees of the British Museum to take possession of valuable portions of the library on behalf of the nation and the Shakespeare collection was disposed of privately and is now in the United States. The remainder was disposed of by auction as stated.

## PROFESSOR OF CELTIC IN NORWAY

(Special to the Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—Carl Marsander, a Norwegian and a professor in the University of Dublin, has been appointed to fill a newly created professorship of the Celtic language in the Christiania University. The institution of a Celtic professorship has recently been the subject of a resolution in the Storting, owing to the fact that so much Norwegian history is to be found in the big collections of archives in Ireland. Professor Marsander is a young man well known in the scientific centers of Europe, and his appointment to the post is likely to be popular in his own country where he is very highly esteemed.

## FRANCO-SPANISH ALLIANCE HOPE FROM ROYAL VISIT

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

MADRID, Spain—The visit of the King of Spain to Paris will take place shortly. His majesty, who will give apartments in the foreign office, will remain two days in the French capital. The visit of the King to Paris at this juncture is universally regarded as a preliminary to an alliance with France. The *Epoca*, a Conservative journal, whilst warning its readers of the necessity of considering the matter cautiously, observes that there is no actual alliance between France and Great Britain, as was proved by the speech delivered recently by Sir Edward Grey.

**N. S. W. GOVERNMENT APPEALS**  
(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The state supreme court of New South Wales having granted an injunction against the conversion of Sydney government house from the use to which it was originally dedicated, an appeal will be lodged by the state government against the effect of this ruling.

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# British Peace Envoys Here

(Continued from page one)

mand. Earl Stanhope has been a member of London county council.

A lord of the treasury in the Conservative government between 1886 and 1892, the Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell is at present the president of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. He has been a member of Parliament. His writings on Scottish history are considered standard. His method of handling difficult subjects entertainingly is one of his strongest cards as a writer.

## Noted Banker a Member

With financial interests strongly concerned in the preserving of peace among nations, it is important that so noted a banker as the Hon. Charles Thomas Mills, partner in the firm of Olyns, Mills, Currie & Co., should be a member of the British commission. Mr. Mills is the eldest son and heir of Lord Hillingdon, and a member of Parliament.

The Hon. Neil Primrose, M.P., is the younger son of Lord Rosebery. He is one of the most promising among English Liberals and represents the W�-beach division of Cambridgeshire.

Equally noted is the Hon. Arthur Shirley Benn, M.P., who, however, is a Conservative and represents Plymouth. Mr. Benn has been in the United States and Canada several times before the present. He has made a study of legislative conditions in America.

Joseph Allen Baker, M.P., is a member of the Society of Friends and as such an out and out peace man. He represents East Finsbury in the House of Commons. The international peace cause has few really firm adherents to Mr. Baker who has been especially active among the lastings Anglo-German friendship.

A writer on many economic problems, including tariffs and finances, Moreton Frewen, Esq., has also been prominent in British politics. He has been in Parliament. Mr. Frewen is married to a daughter of Leonard Jerome, of New York.

Henry Vivian, Esq., is a noted worker in the co-partnership housing and garden city movement of England. It was while he was in Parliament, representing Birkenhead as a Liberal that Mr. Vivian moved in the House of Commons the resolution favoring the decrease of armaments at the commencement of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's ministry. H. S. Perris, M.P., is the secretary of the British celebration committee. Formerly Mr. Perris was secretary of the national peace council and the seventeenth universal congress, held in London, 1908. His writings on the world-wide movement are extensive.

Representing the Australian commonwealth in the peace conference is the Rt. Hon. Sir George Houston Reid, G. C. M. G. Sir George is the high commissioner for the commonwealth of Australia in London. He was formerly prime minister of New South Wales.

As the treaty of peace, in 1814, was signed in the city of Ghent and since that Belgian community expects to participate in the Anglo-American celebration, the municipality delegated two of its representative citizens to join in the present American conference. One is C. de Bruyne, the sheriff of Ghent, and an alderman. He is also a professor in the University of Ghent. The other Belgian delegate is Alphonse Van Werveke, curator of archeology of the Museum of Ghent and the archivist of the city.

## Canadian Delegation

The Canadian delegation on the commission is complete. With Canada and the United States specially concerned in a celebration signifying a century of peace along the unprotected border the northern neighbor was particularly anxious that its good intentions should be seen in the present movement for commemorating the end of the war of 1812.

Sir Edmund Walker, C. V. O., LL.D., F. C. L., F. R. S. C., of Toronto is president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce and one of the most conspicuous figures in the commercial, literary and artistic life of the Dominion. Sir Edmund Walker is considered one of the foremost authorities on banking matters in the world. He is a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada and the founder of the Champlain Society. Made a companion of the Victorian Order in 1908, he was knighted in 1910.

The profession of law in Canada is well represented in the delegation by the Hon. Raoul Dandurand, F. C. LL.D., D. C. L. Mr. Dandurand is the head of the firm of Dandurand, Hibbard, Boyer & Gosselin, of Montreal. Called to the Senate in 1898 he was the speaker from 1905 to 1908 inclusive.

Charles Alexander Magrath is a Canadian member of the international joint commission which exercises oversight over boundary waters between the United States and Canada. Considered one of the foremost irrigation experts of America Mr. Magrath has been prominent in attracting immigration to the Canadian northwest, where he became a land surveyor as long ago as 1878.

Travers Lewis, K. C., D. C. L. is a prominent lawyer of Ottawa. He has been very active in the Anglican church, having for years been chancellor of the diocese of Ottawa. In 1908 Mr. Lewis was a delegate to the Pan-American congress, held in London.

## Dominion Press Helps

The Canadian press has for some time taken an active part in the promotion of world-peace. Charles Frederick Hamilton, of Ontario, is one of the leading peace advocates in journalistic circles and after entering the newspaper field in Toronto, in 1891, Mr. Hamilton has

always been glad to help along the movement.

With such prominent guests on hand, the affair this evening should prove a complete success. The Hon. John D. Long is to preside, and Governor Foss and the acting mayor of Boston, Thomas J. Kenny, will welcome the foreign visitors and other guests. Former President Eliot of Harvard University will unite in the Boston welcome. There will be a number of speeches. The reception will take place at 6:30. Dinner will be served immediately after.

The dinner committee consists of Edwin D. Mead, chairman; Addison L. Winslow, Mrs. Fannie Ferris Andrews, Thomas B. Fitzpatrick, Samuel B. Capen and James Munroe.

The visitors will be in charge of their Boston hosts, tomorrow until their departure, in the afternoon. At Trinity church in the morning, the Rev. Alexander Mann will preach a sermon on international harmony, at which it is expected a number of the delegates will be present. At the South Congregational church the Rev. Edward Cummings, the pastor, will give over the pulpit to Joseph Allen Baker and H. S. Perris, both of whom will speak on "International Friendship."

Mrs. Malcolm Forbes is to entertain the delegates at luncheon at her home in Milton. Later there will be visits to Harvard University and the Longfellow home in Cambridge.

## CONFEREES ON CENTENARY TO BEGIN TOUR

**With Close of Deliberations in New York Delegates Arranging Celebration of Peace Start on Round of Cities of the East**

## MR. BRYAN SPEAKS

**NEW YORK—**Members of the British Belgian and American delegations to the conference arranging the celebration of 100 years of peace among English-speaking peoples left for Boston this morning to attend a dinner to be given in their honor at the Hotel Somersett tonight. A tour of eastern cities will close the mission of the delegates.

At the dinner with which the regular sessions of the conference ended Friday night, William Jennings Bryan, secretary of state, declared that the plan offered the nations by President Wilson, providing time for investigation and deliberation when international differences arose, is the latest and longest step toward peace.

Addressees on the subject of permanent peace between the United States and England were delivered by Lord Dearborn, chairman of the English delegation; Sir Edmund Walker of Canada, Sir George Houston Reid of Australia, and Judge George Gray of Delaware, Joseph H. Choate, former ambassador to Great Britain, presided.

At the open meeting of the American committee in the morning, Prof. Hugo Munsterberg of Harvard, a member of the American committee, declared that no trouble should be spared to dispel any feeling which might exist that the purpose of the proposed celebration was to bring America to the service of England in order to help Great Britain to fight Germany.

American and German citizens met at the first annual dinner of the German Publication Society Friday evening, and the strengthening of friendly relations between Germany and America was the subject of the speeches. Addresses were made by Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador; Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, and Theodore Sutro, president of the society. Prof. Calvin Thomas of Columbia University presided.

## SUNDY CIVIL BILL DECISION EXPECTED SOON

**WASHINGTON—**President Wilson let it be known today that he has not decided whether he will approve or veto the sundy civil appropriation bill. He is still studying the situation in the light of the clause in the bill exempting labor organizations and farmers from prosecutions under the anti-trust laws, and will announce his conclusions shortly.

If he should conclude that he does not want to sign the bill with these provisions in it, it is believed that the conference committee will remove them, thus avoiding another veto.

This bill, it will be recalled, was vetoed by President Taft because of these exemptions, which he said constituted "vicious class legislation."

## LITTLE RUTH HERE WITH 5000 LOBSTERS

With her first cargo, the lobster smack Little Ruth, completed a few weeks ago at Rockport, Mass., arrived here today from Clark's harbor, N. S., with 5000 live lobsters in her hold. Capt. O. W. Condon stated that during the three weeks' voyage, the Little Ruth had called at many settlements along the coast of Nova Scotia. Edward Stone is the "crew" of the little vessel.

## RETRENCHMENT GIVEN AS CAUSE OF TRAIN CUT

**Legislature Ready to Investigate Railroads While New Haven Officials Are Shifted to Increase Efficiency of the Road**

## MR. POLLOCK SILENT

A detailed statement of the way in railroad is given today as the reason for the discontinuance of several trains and the rearrangement of the schedule which the road announced it will put into effect Monday. This move is being adopted, it is said, to lower the expenses of the line to the limit to get over July 1. The changes are mostly local and representing but a few minutes difference, will give practically the same service.

Several minor changes in the operating department of the New Haven system are made, and the Massachusetts Legislature is about to undertake an investigation into the Boston & Maine service in relation to train reductions.

A detailed statement of the way in which the service is to be covered has been circulated and is obtainable from any of the stations on the Fifteen division affected by the time table changes.

E. J. Horn, vice-president of the road, announced that because of work on routine maintenance this year having started earlier than usual and been vigorously pushed is fully a month ahead of former years. Improvement work is being finished but work that can be deferred is being temporarily held up until the financial conditions determine the program to be followed.

Owing to these changes, said Mr. Horn, a number of men will be suspended at least temporarily. He said that some time ago a committee of the trackmen entered into an agreement with Chief Engineer Cortell, which agreement was accepted. Some two weeks ago the laborers at the South station said that they were dissatisfied with the terms of the agreement and struck for certain concessions. He said the men were informed this morning that their requests could not be granted.

Benjamin R. Pollock, general manager of the Boston & Maine and the highest officer of that branch of the New Haven system, declined to furnish any reason for the changes in the train schedule and said that he did not care to discuss whether they emanated from his own office.

He referred all inquiries to the press department of the New Haven at the South station which is now the only source of news of the system in this city, as strict silence is preserved by all the other departments.

In an effort to obtain better management of the New Haven service, reorganization among the minor officials to centralize executive power is in order through A. R. Whaley, operating vice-president, and C. K. Bardo, general manager of the New Haven system.

An order approved by Charles S. Mellett, president, gives Chief Engineer Edward Gagel charge of the engineering department. General Manager Bardo charge of transportation, maintenance of equipment and buildings, and G. W. Wildin, mechanical superintendent, charge of the Central New England Railroad Company, with headquarters at New Haven.

The jurisdiction of W. J. Backus, engineer of maintenance of way, is extended to cover the Central New England railway. A. S. Tuttle is named construction engineer in charge of grade crossing elimination in Massachusetts, while W. H. Moore is named engineer of structures, with supervision over the designing of all bridges and buildings.

With the enlarging of the powers of various officials, it was said at New Haven, the supervision of the road will now be modeled to a greater extent after that of western railroads, with a view of bringing about greater efficiency.

Changes in the train schedule include the following:

Discontinuance of train 107, leave Boston 6:44 a. m., arrive Somerville Junction 6:52 a. m.; train 211, leave Boston 7:28 a. m., arrive Winter Hill 7:36 a. m.; train 271, leave Boston 9:14 p. m., arrive Winchester 9:38 p. m.; train 134, leave Arlington 7:25 a. m., arrive Boston 7:45 a. m.; train 150, leave Arlington 8 a. m., arrive Boston 8:17 a. m.; and train 298, leave Montvale at 10:41 p. m., arrive Boston 11:10 p. m.

## R. I. PASSES WAR CLAIM AGAINST U. S.

**WASHINGTON—**Rhode Island's claim against the United States government for funds expended in helping to raise the volunteer army for the Spanish war appeared again today when Representative Kennedy introduced a bill asking that it be referred to the court of claims for adjudication.

On the total claim of \$213,533.86, the treasury accountants allowed \$161,523.85, and the state wants the balance, \$52,010.01.

## HEARING ON FUNDS TO BE GIVEN

The committee on finance of the Boston city council will give a public hearing May 14 at 2 p. m., at city hall, on the order now before the council relative to the borrowing of \$500,000 for street work inside the debt limit.

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# Sensational Announcement Oriental Rug Sale Commences Here Monday, May 12th

The Henry Siegel Co. have consummated a rug transaction whereby the celebrated G. K. Davidyan of 292 Fifth Ave., New York City, and 1318 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, transferred his entire collection of oriental rugs to our Rug Department. Mr. Davidyan's approximate estimate is about \$250,000. He is one of the original and first importers of oriental rugs into this country and has never exhibited or sold rugs heretofore to any Boston dealer. For business reasons it is imperative that he raise a very large sum in currency at once. Consequently the transfer. The stock is one of the most unusual and extraordinary in the New York or Philadelphia markets.

**Important** *Oriental Rugs (Not the Oriental Rug as known to the commercial world, but the art works of the Orient we would tell you about.) The floor pictures of the Orient which we propose to sell have character indicative of the obscure parts of the rug making sections of the world, which we might say is unalloyed, original art, not alone original art, but the original art of the Aborigines of the most obscure parts of Persia, East India, Caucasus and Asia Minor. The designs, texture, general appearance, in fact the entire fabric is not contrary in a single characteristic to Oriental Rugs woven thousands of years ago.*

*G. K. Davidyan and his associates have devoted their entire lives, together with their predecessors, in the knowing, learning and weaving the art rugs of the Orient.*



Mr. Stepanian, the Associate of Mr. Davidyan, has spent his entire life in Europe and the Orient, and will conduct the sale in person

## A Word About Mr. Stepanian:

Because of his skill in the artistic arrangement of the interior of the Palace of the late King Leopold of Belgium, Mr. Stepanian was decorated by his majesty. In addition he has also supervised the interior decorations of the Palace of His Imperial Highness, Prince Victor Napoleon, and many other noblemen of Europe and the Balkan States.

## The Accompanying Cuts Reproduce the Diplomas and Medals Presented to Mr. Stepanian

Mr. Davidyan informs us that a number of the rugs in this collection were originally owned by Mr. Stepanian, together with the fact that a limited number were made a short distance from Yildiz Palace in the ancient town of Herke, originally under the direct patronage of the ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid.

The following is a partial list of large sizes, taken promiscuously from Mr. Davidyan's invoice, as they arrived during the last few days, which gives one only an indefinite idea of the unusual character of the stock:

|   |                     |  |
|---|---------------------|--|
| 1 Imperial Kirmanshah, 30-2x17-5, subdued Pastel shades, design artistic. | Value \$1,000.00    | 1 Meshed, 22-10x14-10.                 |
| 1 Kirmanshah, 15-6x11-3.  | to \$9,000.00       | 1 Bijai, 19-9x11-3.                    |
| 1 Kirmanshah, 21-10x14-6.   | Sale Price \$350.00 | 1 Bijai, 21-7x14-4.                    |
| 1 Kirmanshah, 19-8x14.  | to \$450.00         | 1 Amritzer, 24-1x18-2.                 |
| 1 Kirmanshah, 11x15-2.  |                     | 1 India Amritzer, 18-2x11-1.           |
| 1 Kirmanshah, 16-10x14-3.   |                     | 1 India Pushmina, 20-2x15-1.           |
| 1 Kirmanshah, 25-3x18-5.  |                     | 1 Sultan Hamid, 20-3x14-7.             |
| 1 Kirmanshah, 23-4x17-2.  |                     | 1 Royal Afghanistan, 15-4x11-1.        |
| 1 Kirmanshah, 17-7x10-4.  |                     | 1 Royal Afghanistan, 16x11-1.          |
| 1 Kirmanshah, 20-1x13-2.  |                     | 1 Iran, 33-7x14-7.                     |
| 1 Kirmanshah, 13x9-3.   |                     | 1 Iran, 18x15.                         |
| 1 Kirmanshah, 14x9-5.   |                     | 1 Iran, 26-1x16-7.                     |
| 1 Akras, 18-4x15-5.   |                     | 1 Serapi, 20x11.                       |
| 1 Persian Afkas, 20-2x12-5.   |                     | 1 Chinese, wonderful blue, 11-10x11-6. |

## Special Notice!

We beg to explain that as this advertisement went to press we had only time to insert a few of the larger sizes. We would add, however, that there are hundreds of Oriental Rugs in practically every

## CANADIAN HOUSE TAKES UP RATE QUESTION AGAIN

Investigation of Reports of Unjust Freight Charges in Western Transportation Situation Promised by Government

### ROUTINE WORK RULES

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Commons here is performing merely routine work in connection with various departments of the country's activities. The transportation situation in the West particularly together with the condition of freight rates was taken up again. Premier Borden promised that the government would certainly investigate the subject and reports of unjust freight charges all through the West would receive careful attention.

There is a growing tenseness in the House and out of it, for this week is expected to see the final scene in the Commons, of the session's work on the naval contribution measure.

With the new closure rules ready for enforcement, the government need not much longer delay the passage of the bill, and the sending of it forward to the Senate.

Unlike the last fortnight's quietude, in the House, with regard to the naval question have been the happenings outside the House during the past week.

Withdrawn entirely from discussion among the parliamentarians, a stranger entering the Commons would be totally unaware that any great question had just been temporarily laid aside after the most strenuous party struggle known in the history of the country.

He would be equally unaware that in a few days the very crisis of this struggle would be faced, that for the first time in Canada, the passage of a measure of paramount importance would be secured by means of closure rules and that those rules had been evolved and carried by a party majority for the purpose of getting this measure through the House.

Quiet has prevailed, except when insignificant party personalities disturbed the course of events. But outside the House within a radius of a few hundred miles, the cities of Toronto and Montreal, with Ottawa as a center, have been kept more keenly alert in regard to the situation than at any previous period since the naval question became the chief subject of interest.

First the Premier of New Zealand en route from England to his home across Canada, addressed the members of the Canadian clubs in Montreal and Ottawa. He spoke strongly on the need for unity of action. He reminded his hearers that although in opposition at the time, he had endorsed the policy of naval contribution to Britain when New Zealand's former government had proposed it, and said he was glad he had done so. He spoke of the further need for united action between all the overseas dominions whose interests on the Pacific coast are co-related; and favored "permanent policies" in these dominions which would result in a strong defense for their commerce on the Pacific.

In Ottawa Sir Wilfrid Laurier sat next the New Zealand visitor at the luncheon and listened attentively to his plan for the first step in naval matters to be that of direct contribution to the British navy. A few hours later he proceeded to visit Toronto, and spoke to an immense audience upon his views against this policy of direct contribution.

The intense interest now aroused regarding this issue was evidenced by the fact that in Toronto the ultra-English and conservative city of the Dominion, 7,000 people listened to Sir Wilfrid, the French Liberal leader, and thousands were turned away from the Arena for lack of accommodation.

At almost the same moment the Toronto Globe was preparing an article in nature not unlike the recent German effort to place the origin of the "war cloud" where it belongs.

The Globe does not hesitate to point out that the members of these "armament trusts" are men who have weight in the councils of Great Britain; who held decide for or against war in the parliamentary conclaves of the mother country.

And it does not hesitate to point out that there are also 17 newspaper proprietors or writers who are also members of these "trusts."

From end to end of Canada the liberal press will copy this article from the Toronto Globe. Also there are Conservative papers which are doing the same.

And the last item which is being given publicity is the fact that the Armstrong armament organization has recently placed upon its board of directors a Canadian who has endorsed the present entry of Canada into this new phase of militarism. This Canadian is Lieut.-Col. Sir Percy Girouard who has been in the British military service since 1888. He has practically made his home in England when not in active service but is a member of a well-known Montreal family.

### MISS HUGHES TO SPEAK

Miss Anderson Hughes of New Zealand will arrive in Boston this evening at 8 o'clock for the three weeks' campaign to be carried on in Greater Boston by the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which begins tomorrow and lasts until June 1. Miss Hughes will make her headquarters at the rooms of the W. C. T. U., 341 Massachusetts Avenue. She will speak tomorrow morning at the Tremont Street Methodist Episcopal church and in the evening at Clarence Street Baptist church.

If you cannot come to this sale in person, telephone or write for whatever you need—it will pay you to do so.

## Jordan Marsh Company

New England's Largest and Most Popular Store

\$1.00 Purchases (except house-furnishings) delivered free in Massachusetts—5.00 purchases anywhere in New England.

BEGINNING MONDAY, MAY 12

# An Important Height-of-the-Season Sale

*Stylish Outer Wearing Apparel for Men, Women and Children—New Yard Goods—Dainty Under Apparel—Dress Accessories—Fancy Goods—House Furnishings—All at Decisive Savings*

The scope of the special sales arranged by this house is well known, and this Special May Sale is one of the strongest merchandise events attempted by Jordan Marsh Company, coming, as it does, right at a time of the year when ordinarily the highest prices are asked on goods of this character.

## Merchandise Most in Demand at $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ Off

### Women's Costumes

|  |                |
|--|----------------|
| 15.00 SERGE DRESSES                          | <b>\$12.50</b> |
| 18.50 SERGE DRESSES                          | <b>15.00</b>   |
| 18.50 COTTON EPONGE DRESSES                  | <b>15.00</b>   |
| 22.50 WHITE VOILE DRESSES, Sale price        | <b>15.00</b>   |
| 60.00 AFTERNOON AND EVENING DRESSES, 15 only | <b>39.50</b>   |
| 75.00 AFTERNOON AND EVENING DRESSES, 12 only | <b>55.00</b>   |
| 85.00 THREE-PIECE COSTUMES                   | <b>68.50</b>   |
| 195.00 DÉCOLLETÉ EVENING GOWNS, 3 only       | <b>110.00</b>  |

### Women's Suits

|                                       |              |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| 90.00 to 125.00 HIGH-GRADE SILK SUITS | <b>60.00</b> |
| 150.00 ORIGINAL MODEL SUITS, 3 only   | <b>50.00</b> |

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| 75.00 to 85.00 HIGH-GRADE STAPLE AND NOVELTY SUITS, Sale price   | <b>50.00</b> |
| 50.00 to 60.00 TAILED AND HIGH-GRADE SUITS IN stripes and checks | <b>40.00</b> |

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| 35.00 TAILED SUITS in eponges, poplins and cords | <b>25.00</b> |
| 30.00 SEMI-DRESSY SERGE SUITS, button trimmed    | <b>21.50</b> |

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| 25.00 BLOUSE SUITS in checks and serges | <b>18.50</b> |
|---|--------------|

### Women's Skirts

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| 15.00 AND 18.50 WHITE BEDFORD CORD AND EPONGE SKIRTS, Sale price | <b>10.75</b> |
| 7.50 WHITE IMPORTED PIQUE AND COTTON CORDUROY SKIRTS, Sale price | <b>4.50</b>  |
| 5.00 WHITE ENGLISH COTTON CORDUROY SKIRTS, Sale price            | <b>3.95</b>  |
| 3.50 TAILORED SUITS in cords, checks, etc.                       | <b>3.50</b>  |
| 3.50 TAILORED SUITS in eponges, poplins and cords                | <b>2.50</b>  |
| 3.00 SEMI-DRESSY SERGE SUITS, button trimmed                     | <b>2.50</b>  |
| 2.50 BLOUSE SUITS in checks and serges                           | <b>1.85</b>  |

### Silk Blouses

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| 5.00 to 7.50 BLOUSES, chiffon and silk, dress and tailored                         | <b>3.95</b>  |
| 5.00 BLOUSES, wash silk, crepe finish, colored stripes                             | <b>4.95</b>  |
| 2.00 2-PEARL CLASP REAL KID GLOVES, tan, white and black, dress styles, suit tones | <b>3.90</b>  |
| 12.50 BLOUSES, crepe de chine and chiffon, Sale price                              | <b>7.95</b>  |
| 13.75 BLOUSES, chiffon, lace trimmed, Sale price                                   | <b>9.75</b>  |
| 16.50 BLOUSES, chiffon and crepe de chine  | <b>12.75</b> |

### Women's Coats

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| 65.00 to 85.00 HIGH-GRADE MODEL COATS AND WRAPS                  | <b>45.00</b> |
| 45.00 to 55.00 AFTERNOON AND EVENING WRAPS AND COATS, Sale price | <b>35.00</b> |
| 50.00 to 65.00 MODEL HATS, Sale price                            | <b>25.00</b> |
| 18.00 PATTERN HATS   | <b>15.00</b> |
| 12.00 to 18.00 ENGLISH TAILED HATS                               | <b>10.00</b> |
| 6.00 to 7.50 DRESS AND TAILED HATS                               | <b>3.50</b>  |

### Millinery

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| 1.50 PETTICOATS, trimmed with embroidery, Sale price       | <b>1.00</b> |
| 4.00 PETTICOATS, lace and embroidery trimmed               | <b>2.95</b> |
| 3.00 PETTICOATS, elaborately trimmed, Sale price           | <b>1.95</b> |
| 2.00 PETTICOATS, made of fine materials, Sale price        | <b>1.35</b> |
| 5.00 PRINCESS SLIPS, exceptionally well made               | <b>3.95</b> |
| 3.50 PRINCESS SLIPS, daintily lace trimmed                 | <b>2.85</b> |
| 1.50 and 2.00 PRINCESS SLIPS, well trimmed, Sale price     | <b>1.00</b> |
| 1.00 CORSSET COVERS, a very good variety, Sale price       | <b>65c</b>  |
| 2.00 CORSSET COVERS, very daintily trimmed, Sale price     | <b>1.15</b> |
| 3.00 CORSSET COVERS, made of finest materials, Sale price  | <b>1.65</b> |
| 3.50 and 4.00 COMBINATIONS, with drawers, Sale price       | <b>2.50</b> |
| 2.50 COMBINATIONS, also with drawers, Sale price           | <b>1.75</b> |
| 5.00 to 7.50 COMBINATIONS, a very good variety, Sale price | <b>3.95</b> |
| 2.00 COMBINATIONS, very fine mainsook, Sale price          | <b>1.50</b> |
| 1.50 COMBINATIONS, cluny trimed, Sale price                | <b>1.00</b> |
| 7.50 NIGHTGOWNS, makers samples, Sale price                | <b>1.35</b> |
| 10.00 NIGHTGOWNS, many elaborate styles, Sale price        | <b>.95</b>  |
| 4.50 and 5.00 NIGHTGOWNS, lace-trimmed, Sale price         | <b>2.65</b> |
| 6.00 NIGHTGOWNS, elaborate styles, Sale price              | <b>2.65</b> |
| 2.00 NIGHTGOWNS, empire and chemise, Sale price            | <b>1.75</b> |
| 1.50 NIGHTGOWNS, V and square neck, Sale price             | <b>1.50</b> |
| 50c DRAWERS, hemstitched ruffles, Sale price               | <b>.39</b>  |
| 1.25 DRAWERS, daintily trimmed, Sale price                 | <b>.85</b>  |

### Men's Clothing

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| YOUNG MEN'S 12.50 SUITS                         | <b>8.75</b>  |
| YOUNG MEN'S 12.50 to 15.00 SUITS                | <b>10.75</b> |
| YOUNG MEN'S 20.00 SUITS                         | <b>14.75</b> |
| MEN'S 25.00 SUITS                               | <b>17.75</b> |
| MEN'S 25.00 to 28.00 SUITS, Sale price          | <b>21.75</b> |
| 15.00 to 22.00 RUBBERIZED RAINCOATS, Sale price | <b>11.75</b> |
| MEN'S 20.00 TOP COATS, Sale price               | <b>11.75</b> |
| MEN'S 25.00 to 30.00 TOP COATS, Sale price      | <b>19.75</b> |
| MEN'S 30.00 to 35.00 CUSTOM SUITS, Sale price   | <b>27.75</b> |
| MEN'S 35.00 to 40.00 CUSTOM SUITS, Sale price   | <b>35.00</b> |
| 5.00 to 6.50 TERRY BATHROBES, Sale price        | <b>3.75</b>  |

### Women's Gloves

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 3.50 16-BUTTON KID GLOVES, French make, white, Sale price | **3.95** |




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# Week's Review of American Events

**W**HEN the California Senate, just after midnight on the morning of May 3, passed by a nearly unanimous vote the anti-alien landholding bill, it failed to settle a question. It did not remove an issue, but created one. It delivered to the unwilling hands of the President a problem the measure of which is variously taken and one that may prove vexatious beyond any other that has tried the diplomacy and the skill of any recent administration. Nor does it appear that the legislative action, which met with the Governor's approval after the formality of submitting the bill to the Washington administration, completely passed it from Californian hands. The referendum is a part of the legislative outfit of the state; Governor Johnson, recently Progressive candidate for Vice-President, is committed to it, and the proposal that it be applied to the alien law cannot be opposed by the government of the state that is in his party's control. Two developments are to be watched now, the test of Californian sentiment and the relations between Japan and the United States which are subjected to a new strain. The formal protest of the Japanese ambassador has awaited the return of Secretary Bryan and it, in turn, raises the question whether the California legislation is in conflict with the treaty between the nations. Beyond that determination there still lies the possibility of a breach between the countries. Alarmists are finding a field for excitement, but the expectation that a national difference is created that will have serious consequences is not widely shared.

## California Dealing With An Apprehension, not a Fact

California's action is the legislative fruition of an agitation of at least 10 years' duration. Every Assembly within that period has confronted an array of anti-alien bills, directed particularly at the Japanese, and the one now becoming law is moderate in comparison to many of the proposals, such as instance as the familiar one of refusing to Japanese children attendance in the public schools. In confining the action to the refusal of future land acquisition, she proceeds with what seems there to be conservative care. It deals no blow to the Japanese already there except in holding them to their present ownerships in land and preventing its inheritance by their own race. The landholding by the people is insignificant and even the number of Japanese in the state is trifling, while there is actual dependence upon them for certain classes of labor. Of 55,000, the whole number, it is stated that 20,000 are migratory farm laborers and another 20,000 are available for labor on the land when there is need. In two or three limited sections they have gained such numbers as to cause the white people to remove, but in no county is there over 9 per cent of Japanese population, while in the state it amounts to only 2 per cent. The state is dealing with the possibility of a repetition of Hawaii's experience in a large invasion. Only 312 farms are now owned by Japanese, covering less than 13,000 acres, in a state with millions of acres. The entire Japanese holdings could be lost in single ranches within the state.

To the smallness of the landholding of the race there is added the consideration that practically all the berries, most of the vegetables, more than half the grapes, and one third of the citrus fruits of the state are produced by Japanese labor, there is realized the fact that the state is acting in apprehension of conditions that have not yet developed and that there is a dependence upon the labor of the people she is charged with offending that would keep from carrying her legislation to extremes. The statistics show so small a presence as to give ground for the question whether the people will show themselves as ardent as the legislators in standing out against the wish of the national government.

Expectation that California will be the object of resentment by Japan is the foundation of a hope farther north on the Pacific coast of commerce being diverted to the ports on Puget sound. Seattle, already in possession of lines of steamship connection with Japan and the point of export for a great producing area, is almost joyful in confidence that the shipping will be diverted to her harbor, and her rivalry will be all the keener with Vancouver, where great enterprise is being shown in port development.

## Recognition of China Is Joyously Received

If the administration at Washington is troubled over the strain of feeling with Japan, it has the opportunity to look beyond to the gratification in Peking over the recognition of the republic, which was received there May 2. The President's letter of recognition was a dignified but glowing greeting of the old republic of a new people to the new republic of an old one. It was fittingly the first indication of confidence outside China that a republic had actually come and was to be permanent in the Orient. The President's policy of separating the political from the financial considerations in dealing with China already has been justified in the state of feeling that exists in the new republic.

How fragile a policy "dollar diplomacy" was is amply shown in the ready acceptance of President Wilson's view, which at the moment it was first indicated was treated as a desecration by the government of all, the advantage that years of using foreign relations as principally useful for the creation of trade opportunities had gained. The advancing of the interests of American business seems no longer, even in the most ex-

clusively commercial circles, as dependent upon the national government's employing its statecraft to that end.

## Tariff Bill Has Gone to Senate, Where Contest Impends

The passage of a tariff reform bill, radically changing the schedules and reversing the policy of the government, a periodic occurrence in American history, never has been accomplished with so little actual difficulty as has been the fortune of the Underwood bill. The debates of the Cleveland days, the warm engagement over the McKinley bill and even the differences in the passage of the Payne-Aldrich bill may be recalled for purposes of contrast to the perfunctory discussion of the past month in the national House of Representatives. The Democratic majority has been held well in hand; there has been hardly a defection; the opposition speeches have obviously been for the gratification of the "people at home," and the bill passes the House with hardly a line changed from the measure reported by the ways and means committee. It will be reached in the Senate, according to the chairman of the finance committee, by June 1. Here it will encounter the strongest opposition of manufacturing and sectional interests and with the inducement to real debate that the narrow party margin invites. Senators from the wool and sugar states are being represented constantly as dissenting from their party's radical measure but as persistently denying that they have a purpose not to vote with the majority. The bill as it passes the House is not assured as the final draft and it is suspected that Mr. Underwood has not been innocent of putting in some extremes of reduction for the purpose of having ground for compromise.

## Exemption of Labor Unions from Trust Law Opposed

President Wilson is being strongly advised in editorial columns to follow President Taft in barring the exemption of labor unions and farmers from the operation of the Sherman anti-trust law, as he will have a chance to do by veto of the sundry civil appropriation bill, upon whose back this provision is saddled. The assumption is that the President will be moved by these pleas and will hold that the law against combinations is equally just when applied to the men who labor as to those who employ labor. The linking of the farmers with the labor unions is regarded, and fairly so, as a device to make the exception of the labor unions less marked and to gain favor for the unions in the representations of the agricultural districts. No topic is receiving more pungent treatment in the editorial columns of those newspapers that are ordinarily reckoned on the capitalistic side. The President's assertions of the equal bearing of all law upon all people are being quoted to him with effectiveness, and perhaps with effect.

The grounds for the exemption are not familiar. The critics of it are not disposed to grant any reason in the exception. If the combinations in restraint of trade are wrong, the argument runs, then they are wrong in all men. That the labor union was not in the view of the framers of the original laws, that it was not at any moment an object for this sort of restraint, that the laws went out against the rolling together of great masses of capital, all these considerations are not taken into account in the present discussion. The union is held as so clearly a combination, that it is in restraint of trade is so obvious and plain, that its inclusion in the sweep of the anti-trust laws would be held to insure its extermination. The exemption will be held to be unavoidable unless the national government proposed to put the unions out of existence. The labor side of the argument is yet to be heard.

**New York to Have a Campaign Out of Season**

Governor Sulzer of New York is not disappointing the expectation that he would carry his direct primary cause to the people and carry it there with full fury. He has organized committees for the campaign, called for the enlistment of the advocates of popular rule, met with distinguished response and will inundate the state with his pleas, making such of them himself as he may in the month he allows for it and getting them echoed by men of his own and other parties. He is assured the aid of Colonel Roosevelt and incidentally the silence of the head of the Progressive party will be relieved. The Progressives of the state are apparently quite as much his dependence as the men of his own party. He pays no heed to party lines and in a referendum of the most stirring sort will command talent from every quarter. His purpose is to make the Legislature which defied him in the passage of a bill he disapproved reverse itself under the pressure of a demonstrated public opinion. He calls the Legislature into special session June 18 and the campaign will begin at once.

Outside the merits of the direct primary issue, the Governor is making a battle that will have historic importance. He is leading Tammany out of its city fastnesses to do battle in the open fields of the whole state. His "war board" already is formed and he has directed the formation of a campaign committee to consist of 25 members each from the three parties. There has been no campaign like this.

## A New American State is Proposed

That the number of stars on the field of the American flag would long remain at 48 has been the expectation

ever since the last of the territorial governments within the bounds of the United States proper disappeared. The carving of new states out of old has not been resorted to since a much earlier date and has come about through some strong local or political pressure. Now there is definite proposal to make two states of California, taking form in a bill that has been introduced at Sacramento. The reasons advanced are novel, the chief one being that the state suffers by its small representation in the United States Senate, in comparison with the states of the Atlantic slope. California's geographic extent is appreciated when its coast line is measured and the same length indicated on the Atlantic shore. This test with the map and the counting of the senators embraced in the region set apart will give force to the reason advanced.

The disproportion of the states in territory may not be expected to be permanent. Its defense is the sense of state pride that indulges in grand figures. The grand area of Texas, for example, offers invitation for the making of a score of states, but the Texan who would propose that it even be divided in his neighborhood, California's interests are diverse. Its unity is possibly less strong than that of almost any other of the states. It has strongly developed sections. Thus it may offer the greater opportunity for self-division.

## Greatest Crops of Record Are the Year's Prospect

Political and financial interests alike hang on the prospect of the year's crops and the early reports indicate that they will be the largest the country has ever harvested. The government's reports collected this week indicate a winter wheat yield of over 500,000,000 bushels, much the largest of record, some 20,000,000 larger than the famous one of 1906. The acreage is increased, the condition on the first of May was at the highest percentage and the prospect is a yield of over 16 bushels to the acre. Other grains furnish similar favorable estimates. Cotton prospects are not of equal brightness owing to the conditions in Georgia and in the flood regions along the Mississippi, but these are likely to be balanced by the other sections as the season advances, according to the government reports.

## Women's Parade in New York was Fine Spectacle

New York showed herself hospitable, courteous and respectful in her treat-

ment of the great parade of women in behalf of suffrage and so far as a parade could help a cause this one helped to get the ballot for women. The meetings before and after the street spectacle were enthusiastic and had the eloquent presence of Colonel Roosevelt and others of the Progressive leaders. The contrast to the methods of the English women, even though a contrast in the conditions they confront, was pronounced and the last word of comment is spoken when it is said that America is proud of her women because they are "different." The number in the procession was not far from 30,000 and every state in the Union, the women's colleges, all the employment into which women have recently entered, the voting populations of the West and the non-voting ones of the East were represented in the spectacular argument.

People Wisely Helped in Western City

Public welfare is an inclusive term for a public board but the one that bears the name in Kansas City, Mo., is conducting a variety of undertakings broad enough to deserve it. As an example of well applied public helpfulness it has a record that gives it first place among public boards. A farm outside the city with 150 acres is the home of 300 men and women who are employed in farming or, in the case of some of the men, in road-building. There is a rock quarry, whose product is sold to the city. A loan agency supplies small loans to the city people for 4 per cent. A collection bureau gathers the small amounts due washer-women and other working people that no other agency could secure. Free legal advice is given. The dance halls are watched and girls who are there without chaperones are taken under care. In these and similar ways, this public board exercises an oversight and extends a helping hand with the purpose to bring the people it reaches to the point of self-help. It avoids the color of charity in usual public sense, takes fees for its work where they can be paid, gives wages rather than aid, and is neither a burden to the city nor a lesser of self-respect in those it aids.

None of these undertakings can be said to be peculiar to Kansas City. There is hardly a way of help that is not pursued in all the cities of the country. What marks it distinctively is that it embraces so many activities in one organization, is so near to self-supporting and seems to have simplified and made efficient all the agencies for relieving the lot of the unfortunates.

## HARVARD CLASS DAY ORIGIN TRACED TO OLDEN TIMES

**Memories of Traditional Event Told by Member of Class of 1838 to His Son Throw Light on Gradual Changes Wrought**

## REFORMS EARLY NEEDED

BEFORE my father's time class day was a wild orgy in the yard. In 1838 the faculty determining to put an end to the scandal sent word to the class day committee that their degrees would be taken away if there was dancing, singing or other disorder in the yard on class day. Rufus King, chairman of the committee and a high scholar, at once said he should resign, as he could not afford to lose his degree; but my father (Patrick Tracy Jackson) pointed out that, if ladies were invited to class day there could be no trouble. This proposition was accepted by his fellow committee men and adopted by the class. The faculty also approved of it, and to help the plan allowed them to have a band of music.

On class day morning the band played, and the assembled students looked at the young ladies and wondered what was to be done next. During this awkward pause Professor Webster happened to come by and asked why they were not dancing. The committee explained they were to lose their degrees if there was any dancing in the yard. Professor Webster said, "I am sure President Quincy does not understand the situation. I will go and get him." In a few minutes he appeared again with Old Quin, who, as soon as he saw the state of affairs, exclaimed, "Music! Young men! Young women! No dancing! Take parents for a collation!" and class day was started.

May I add some memories of my own?

The dancing on the green lasted until my year, 1867, when there was a single set, but I am certain this was the last. It was brought to an end principally by the rise of round dancing. As a boy I heard it said of a young lady with bated breath "She waltzes," as if it were something brave and a little singular, but by the time I reached college, square dances had begun to fall into disfavor. I think the first waltzing at class day was a little before my time, at the fashionable Lyceum hall spread, but soon Harvard hall was opened for round dances, and tickets distributed to the class.

The most important decoration of the hall was the six-oak Harvard shell hung from the ceiling.

Another cause of the decay of dancing on the green was that it had become unpleasantly conspicuous, since class day had grown into so large an occasion, not however, either large or public com-

Some interesting notes of the origin of class day celebration at Harvard University are given in this week's Harvard Bulletin by C. L. Jackson of the class of 1867. Mr. Jackson hands down information received from his father, Patrick Tracy Jackson of the class of 1838, and The Monitor presents his paper in large part herewith.

pared with what we have now. For instance, our class day committee in 1867 tried to add an illumination to the attractions of the day. This had been row of Chinese lanterns hung along the trees in front of Stoughton and Hollis; but when we asked the faculty for permission to make a similar display we were refused on the ground of unwarantable extravagance, and for many years to come the '64 illumination flamed in solitary magnificence.

We also tried to find a gasfitter adventurous enough to put our class number in gas on the front of Holworthy, but in vain, and it was reserved for the class of '68 to bring to light this Columbus of gasfitters; so we were forced to be content with the usual large black wooden frame, on which the class number was split out in little glass cups of various colors, each with a modest supply of oil and a floating wick, which gave a winking glow-worm effect not without an old-fashioned charm.

Amid our many attempts to improve class day one was of real value. Before our day the public was kept away from the tree by a single circle of rope, so that the omnipresent small boy had the best view of the exercises and the friends of the seniors, who were too busy to stand and wait, were crowded into the back rows. John Lindsley, the chairman of our class day committee had the happy thought of establishing an outer enclosure and issuing tickets to the class for the space between the ropes, an arrangement which blossomed a few years later into the "extravagance" of reserved seats. When this inspiration was translated into action the police cleared the small boys out of the reserved space and I removed the ladies who were without tickets. My job was certainly the harder of the two.

Another marked improvement introduced in 1867 was due to my aunt, Mrs. Asa Gray, who proposed that I should give a tea instead of the usual midday spread, in this way filling the dreary gap between the tree and the president's reception. The wisdom of this advice was proved by the swarms which descended on what I meant should be a modest little tea. This may not have been the first tea given on class day, but it was certainly the first which took the place of a spread, and it started the procession of teas which has since gone on without a break and with ever increasing brilliancy.

**Houghton & Dutton Co.**  
It pays to pay cash  
NEW ENGLAND'S GREAT CASH HOUSE

## INTRODUCTORY ANNOUNCEMENT Our Great Re-Building Sales BEGIN NEXT MONDAY

Inaugurating what will undoubtedly outrival the many phenomenal merchandising achievements that have made notable the marvelous forty years' progress of the greatest, strictly Cash Store in New England.

*A Series of Shopping Events of Very Great and Unusual Importance to Every Person Within Communicating Distance of "Beacon Corner."*

## The Retrospection

A WAY back in the year 1874, when the idea of combining a number of special shops or departments under one roof was as yet new to the buying public, Mr. S. S. Houghton and Mr. B. F. Dutton founded the famous store of Houghton & Dutton Company. It was a real venture, for never before had the scheme been tried, save by Mr. Houghton's brother-in-law, R. H. Macy of New York. Houghton & Dutton Co. was the first Department Store in New England, and, barring Macy's in New York, the first in America. This store has always maintained a strictly cash basis throughout its wonderful growth, and the reason for this policy is obvious to the thousands who are familiar with our Famous Low Cash Prices. A pronounced success from the very beginning, there has been a constant and phenomenal growth. As a Store of the People, it abolishes all class distinction, and welcomes one and all with the cosmopolitan spirit that establishes universal popularity, thus imperatively demanding the greatly enlarged and improved establishment for which these Rebuilding Sales are the initiative.

## The Transformation

THE actual demolishing and rebuilding of what has been for years a famous landmark is already under way, and in the very midst of a rushing Spring trade we are compelled to give up some of our most valuable selling space—no one can tell us better than we know it ourselves, and few of our patrons can appreciate, the very great perplexities and emergencies that will attend the many department movements necessary to this stupendous undertaking. However great may be the demands of carpenters, contractors and builders, we are prepared to maintain during this rebuilding period the same efficiency and service that has at all times made this store a place of remarkable shopping convenience, considering the multitudes who come here to trade. We are on the threshold of another and greater merchandising epoch. More than ever we emphasize the Power of Cash, the Virtue of Reliability, and the Unequalled Benefits of Our Low Cash Prices. To the untold thousands that we have planned to receive and serve during this season of transformation, we announce what may well be termed "phenomenal bargain opportunities." Remember the date—Monday, May 12.

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

### Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Orders April 23 relating to Capt. F. T. Austin, 3d field art. revoked.

First Lieut. W. B. Carr, medical corps, discharged honorably from the service of the United States with one year's pay.

Movements of Vessels

The Wyoming arrived at Block Island sound.

The Florida, the North Dakota and the torpedo boats and submarines were given shore liberty Friday night. Many were attending theaters and assemblies when orders sounded a call for men and officers of the submarines to repair at once to their vessels.

The Caesar arrived at Sewall Point. The Sterling arrived at Norfolk yard. The South Dakota arrived at San Francisco.

The Vulcan from Portsmouth, N. H., to Hampton roads.

The Montana from Beirut to Algiers.

The Tennessee arrived at Algiers.

The Goldsborough arrived at Sault-Sainte-Marie.

The New Jersey arrived at Newport.

The Nero arrived at Bremerton.

The Glacier from Mazatlan to Acapulco.

The Reid from Norfolk to Charleston.

Fifty-fifth company, coast artillery, designated a mine company.

Lieut.-Col. Herman C. Schumm, coast artillery, three months' leave of absence.

First Lieut. Edmund A. Buchanan, second cavalry, two months' leave of absence on relief from army and navy general hospital, Hot Springs.

Navy Orders

Commander W. W. Phelps, detached command the Iowa; to command the Reina Mercedes.

Lieut. (junior grade) F. C. Starr, to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., May 31.

# Child Welfare Work Aided

Congress of Mothers Soon to Meet in Boston Carries High Ideal Through Sixteen Years of Endeavor and Now Brings Effort to Bear on Social Problems

**E**ARLY and preparatory work of those identified from the start with the welfare movement represented by the National Congress of Mothers, which meets in Boston, from May 15 to 20, is claiming attention at this time. Sixteen years ago scarcely anything was known of such cooperative effort as now knits thousands of American mothers into a strong fabric of sympathetic labors. However, when Washington was chosen as the first meeting place, the enterprise was stamped at once as of national scope and promised results. That willing hands can accomplish much in a comparatively short time is made evident.

The originator of the movement and the chief exponent of its ideal, Mrs. Theodore W. Birney, of Marietta, Ga., was elected the first president at the Washington conference, Feb. 17, 1897. During the summer of 1895, at one of the several mothers' meetings held at Chautauqua, Mrs. Birney outlined that plan which she had long believed a necessity. The earnest enthusiasm with which it was received at once gave promise of rich fulfillment, and there has been a steady increase in membership ever since.

## Purpose Outlined

Regarding the origin of the idea with her, Mrs. Birney said at the time of the organization of the Mothers' congress: "I had been in a kindergarten but twice before I thought of the Mothers' congress. I doubt seriously if at that time there were a dozen mothers' clubs, all told, south of Mason and Dixon's line; indeed, in the matter of systematic child study, I doubt if there was one."

"Any one reading such a statement

must remember that this flood of child literature has come, as a flood, within the last five years. In certain sections and among the kindergartners these things are old, old stories. But one need only travel as extensively as I have done through this country to know that eight or ten years ago these subjects were little discussed."

Mrs. Birney credits Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst with being the inspiration and stay of the movement at its inception. Some months before the first congress met at the national capital they founded stated that Mrs. Hearst had furnished all the funds with which the work had been set going.

Comparison between the program of the first conference at Washington and that scheduled for the coming gathering at Boston, brings out a consistent cleaving to earlier ideals, and also that whatever change had occurred tends toward a broadening horizon and a more practical application. To the increasing efforts of Miss Mary Louisa Butler of Chicago, secretary of the first congress, was due in a large measure its success.

The following were some of the topics discussed and those identified with the addresses: "Day Nurseries and Mothers of the Submerged Class," Mrs. Lucy S. Bainbridge, New York; "Need for a National Training School for Mothers," Mrs. Robert Cotton, Falkland, N. C.; "Nature Studies in the Home," Miss Anna Schreyer, Michigan; "Mothers and the Schools," Mrs. W. F. Craft, Dr. John H. Vincent, chancellor, at the time of Chautauqua, spoke on "The Ideal Home."

In view of all that is being done today making for cleaner journalism and better books for the young, Hamilton W. Mable's address on "The Importance

of Bringing the Young in Touch with Great Literature," was significant as evidencing how such a need was then realized. Much interest centered around Anthony Comstock's paper on "How to Guard the Young Against Bad Literature" and "Some Practical Results of the New Study of Childhood," by President G. Stanley Hall of Clark University, Worcester, Mass.

Certain subjects, vital because of more recent necessity, but not much in evidence in the conference of 16 years ago, occupy prominent places on the present Boston program. "The Country Child" and "Rural Schools" are among them. "Protection of Working Children" is another modern topic. Apparently the congress has been so successful along certain lines that it can now go farther afield than some years ago. That the countryside today is almost as much in need of improvement as the city where children and their welfare are concerned is an important fact before those charged with the uplift of the young.

The officers of the National Congress of Mothers during the first year of its existence were as follows: Mrs. Theodore W. Birney, president; Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, first vice-president; Mrs. Adalai Stevenson, Mrs. Mary E. Mumford and Mrs. John R. Lewis, vice-presidents; Miss Mary Louisa Butler, secretary; Miss Emma Morton, treasurer. The chairman of committees at that congress were the following: Executive, Mrs. Theodore W. Birney; reception, Mrs. William L. Wilson; arrangements, Mrs. A. A. Birney; transportation, Mrs. H. W. Fuller; entertainment, Mrs. James H. McGill; literature, Mrs. Harriet A. McLellan; press, Mrs. Henry J. Finley.

The present officers of the National Congress of Mothers include: President, Mrs. Frederick Schoff, Philadelphia; recording secretary, Mrs. James S. Bolton, New Haven, Conn.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Arthur A. Birney, Washington, D. C.; treasurer, Mrs. W. B. Ferguson, Washington.

It is molded into castings of any form and is used where weight or mass is more important than strength, as in frames of machines. The strength of iron castings is increased by the addition of vanadium."

Besides having valuable information regarding his "trade" impressed upon him, the boy has a good lesson of clear, concise and good English.

## SCHOOL PAPER

The last issue of the Dudley School Record for this year is off the press, and the boys are now binding all the numbers of the school year into book form. This will make the second volume of the paper. The work shows a marked advancement in technical skill over that of last year and improvement in the subject matter and composition of the contents, for the hope of getting something into print has proved a spur to endeavor. In addition to this, the book as a whole is a good review of the school events for the year.

## AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The American committee for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of peace among English speaking peoples in charge of Hugh Hanson, Jr., special representative Pennsylvania railway passenger department, are scheduled to arrive here in special Pullman cars "Blackburn" and "Cheswold" at 4 o'clock this afternoon, over the New Haven road's Shore line from New York city.

Members of the Appalachian Mountain Club left South station at 1:26 o'clock this afternoon over the Boston & Albany road for South Framingham. A second party occupied reserved cars attached to the Fitchburg road's Athol express from North station at 2 p. m. en route to Stony Brook.

Cornell track team will occupy two former Pullman sleepers attached to the Boston & Albany road's Pacific express from South station at 7:35 o'clock tonight en route to East Ithaca, N. Y.

The motive power department of the New Haven road received from the Readville shops at South Boston yesterday 10 standard eight wheel passenger engines, which have been rebuilt for summer business.

The track and signal departments of the Boston & Albany road are installing 106-pound steel crossing frogs at the New Haven railway crossing at South Framingham.

The express department of the New Haven road will furnish cars of extra length from South station tonight for the racing shells belonging to the Universities of Pennsylvania and Princeton. The bridge department of the Boston & Maine road has two crews with pile driver and derrick car installing two bridges at Gleasondale on the Massachusetts Central.

## HOW TO MARKET TOPIC OF STUDY

Conferences today at the New England Home Economics Association exhibition in the Elizabeth Peabody house, 357 Charles street, deal with "Marketing" and "Three Meals a Day." The exhibition closes at 6 o'clock tonight.

Desirability of choosing colors and a style suited to the individual was one of the points emphasized by Miss Grace Ripley, who conducted the conference yesterday afternoon on "Esthetic Values in Dress." An unthinking following of fashion, Miss Ripley said, is to be deplored, but this did not mean that there were not good points in French fashions which the American woman would do well to study.

## IMAGINATIVE WORK

"Humboldt Avenue at Four O'Clock" is the subject of an original composition written by Samuel of room 10, Lewis school, Roxbury. The class has been making a feature of imaginative work, that is something entirely new, or expressive of their own thoughts, not something they have studied from books or in class, and therefore colored by other

## WHAT'S DOING IN SCHOOL

**M**ANUFACTORIES, printing establishments, lawyers' and architects' offices, fish wharves, plumbers' shops, artists studios, offices, shops and depots of steam and electric railways are being visited by girls from the High School of Practical Arts under the direction of Miss Blanche E. Hazard, head of the history department.

Industry being the specializing feature of this school, the history studies deal with industries and economics rather than political dynasties and these visits to local shops are for the purpose of giving the girls a first-hand knowledge of some of them.

In order to make the work of more vital interest the choice of industries studied is determined by the occupations of the girls' fathers. The specific work of the father may not in itself offer a subject for extensive study, but in such cases it is taken as a part of a big general subject. He may, perhaps, have a newsstand, or a book store. Then the general subject of printing seems the natural one to study. Or, if he sells shoes or dress goods, then the manufacture of those articles appears a profitable one to consider.

The girls in the different groups give special attention to these subjects and pass their knowledge on for the benefit of the entire class. When possible demonstration lessons are given before the class. Parts of a shoe may be brought before it to aid in an explanation of the process of manufacture. The visiting is done by the girls especially interested in the given subject.

In talking over the occupations of their fathers, one of the girls remarked that there was nothing to study in her father's business, for her father was only a pawnbroker. "Pawnbroker," repeated Miss Hazard, "indeed there is a great deal to study about pawnbroking. It has been a business for years and years." So the girl was started to work out the history of pawnbroking. As she traced its beginning and growth, she found it contained elements of interest of which she had not dreamed.

The father of another girl was a laundress. His daughter took up the business with the primitive washing of cloth at the flowing brook. She studied the washing customs of the Greeks and Romans, in Russia, whence her father came, modern methods in the home and the big laundry where a whole city's linen can be washed and starched and dried and ironed in a week.

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## EVERETT SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

The Everett School Association, composed of former pupils of the Everett school on West Northampton street, will not hold a meeting, as is its custom, this year. It usually meets annually in May.

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## PREVOCATIONAL CLASSES

In the correlation of shop work with academics in the prevocational classes the connection is very close. Miss Mary A. Haverty of the Quincy school gave this dictation lesson one day to her boys from the machine shop.

She spoke the sentences slowly. The first was to write the statements correctly, with right spelling, punctuation, capitalization, etc., and have the appearance neat: "The base for all steel and iron products is 'pig' iron obtained directly from the ore." Cast iron contains 2.3 per cent or more of carbon and is made by remelting pig and scrap iron (broken or old castings). It is not malleable or ductile like wrought iron, nor can't be hardened and tempered, yet it may be chilled to make it very hard. When fractured it shows a crystalline surface similar to granite.

## CONDUCTORS ARE ASSEMBLING FOR BIENNIAL MEETING

### Plans for National Convention in Detroit Are Completed—650 Delegates and 6000 Visitors

**D**ETROIT, Mich.—From 5000 to 6000 visitors are expected to come here to-night, tomorrow and Monday when the biennial national convention of the Order of Railway Conductors opens its sessions, which are to continue for 10 days.

There are 49,000 members in the organization in the States, the Dominion of Canada and Mexico. About 650 delegates will be here from the various divisions. Headquarters will be at the Hotel Cadillac, but the business sessions will be held at the Arcadia hall.

One of the things that probably will be discussed will be whether to move headquarters from Cedar Rapids, Ia. When the O. R. C. met here 14 years ago several offers were made to the organization by cities, and since then others have been received, but for nearly 20 years headquarters have been in the Iowa city.

The committee on jurisprudence now is holding a session at the Cadillac. Members in attendance are: W. H. Tobin of Shreveport, chairman; S. C. Cowen of Tyrone, Pa.; E. E. Williams of St. Louis; William Fairchild of Tacoma and S. Pugh of Montreal.

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## CONDUCTORS ARE READY TO GO TO DETROIT

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### WEDDING GIFTS AT STOWELL'S CUT GLASS AND ROCK CRYSTAL

Our display of beautiful glass includes many new patterns in delicate combinations of floral and bright mitre cuttings.

|                                      |               |                                 |               |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|---------------|
| Pitchers .....                       | 2.00 to 15.00 | Oil and Vinegar Bottles .....   | 1.00 to 6.00  |
| Vases .....                          | 1.00 to 35.00 | Fern Dishes .....               | 2.50 to 12.00 |
| Bowls and Dishes .....               | 1.00 to 28.00 | Cracker and Cheese Dishes ..... | 4.00 to 10.00 |
| Sugars and Creams .....              | 2.00 to 10.00 | Sandwich Plates .....           | 3.50 to 10.00 |
| Tumblers, Stem Ware, etc., doz. .... | 3.00 to 30.00 | Mayonnaise Sets .....           | 2.50 to 10.00 |

A. Stowell & Co. Inc.  
24 Winter St., Boston  
Jewellers for 91 Years

**MCKENNEY & WATERBURY COMPANY**  
Franklin Street, Corner Congress  
BOSTON, MASS.  
ANNOUNCE THEIR ANNUAL  
*Spring Exhibition*  
Of Electric, Gas and Oil  
*Lighting Fixtures*

This is the largest and most complete display of fixtures ever shown in the United States.

Ask to see the Real Alabaster Bowls and the New Equalite Glass Semi-Indirect Lighting Fixtures

CATALOGUES SENT ON REQUEST



**MOSELEY CO.**

### New Arrivals in Low Effects

\$5  
to  
\$8

Bronze Kid Shoes with Cuban heels in the exclusive Moseley models give the foot a very rich and dainty appearance.



The Tan, Black, the Taupe Suede, White Kid, Canvas and Buckskin Pumps and Colonials are very dressy.

Moseley Buckles in cut steel and in gold and silver designs of rare beauty.

Catalogue on application.

PURCHASES of \$5.00 and upward delivered free to all parts of New England.

T. E. MOSELEY CO., 160 TREMONT ST., BOSTON

### Honesty

Honesty which expresses itself merely in obedience to rules isn't very honest, in our way of thinking.

We try to make the honesty of this store a matter of the spirit—so that instead of going only

as far as we are forced to, we go as far as sincere effort will take us—in the direction of service.

Men's, Women's, Boys', Girls' Outfitters are we-selling over the counter cheerfully, or cheerfully by mail.

**Harris & Frank**  
MENS & BOYS' WOMENS & GIRLS' OUTFITTERS  
437-441 SO. SPRING ST.  
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

**VILLE DE PARIS**  
317-328 312-322 BROADWAY SO. HILL STREET  
A. FUSENOT CO.  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

### Household Linens

QUALITY is the most important feature in the selection of linens for household use, because service and satisfaction depend entirely upon it. "Ville" linens assure you best quality and choicest designs.

Two yards wide. Such value as this has made the "Ville" famous for table damask.

**Beeman & Hendee**  
351-353 SOUTH BROADWAY  
Los Angeles, Calif.

### Girls' Novelty Summer Dresses

A NEW shipment—Pretties of Linen and Rayon Dresses for girls of 6 years, and up on to misses' 18-year sizes. The style and finish of these lovely dresses makes them especially worthy of your immediate attention. Various colors to choose from. Mail Orders Receive Quick Attention.

# FASHIONS AND

## WITH CONTRASTING SLEEVES FUNDAMENTALS BEARING ON HIGH COST OF FOOD

Gown of broche crepe de chine

SLEEVES and trimming portions of contrasting material are to be noted upon many of the newest and smartest gowns. This gown is made of broche crepe de chine with sleeves and collar of a heavier brocaded silk, and all the figured and all the brocaded effects are in the height of style, but it is easy to fancy this gown of plain material with rocade for the sleeves and trimming or brocaded with plain for the sleeves and collar, and again it would be pretty from brocaded crepe with lace in place of the heavier silk.

The blouse is cut with the drooping shoulder line, and the sleeves are sewed to it. They can be cut off to three quarter length if liked.

The skirt consists of four pieces and a novel feature is in the closing of the gown at the right side. Gray with touches of bright color is much seen this season. The gown would be charming made from gray crepe with the sleeves of the same and the collar of really bright cubist or Bulgarian silk, while quite another effect could be obtained by making the gown of buff colored sponge with the collar of black satin. Yellow in all its shades is to be a favorite and black on yellow is always handsome.

For the medium size, the gown will require 5½ yards of material 27, 4¾ yards 36 or 3¾ yards 44 inches wide, with 1½ yards 27 in. wide for the sleeves and collar.

The pattern of the gown (7751) is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure. It can be bought at any May Mantor agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic temple, Chicago.

### LONDON STYLES OF MEN'S OVERCOATS FOR SPRING

WHAT is to be the fashionable overcoat for the spring is an important question just now, and one rather hard to decide, writes a London contributor to the Monitor. Now we are laying aside our heavy coats and thinking of something lighter, we have the difficulty even of deciding on the material, of making up our minds what the style is to be. Three distinct styles seem to be worn at present, first the rather loosely fitting straight-backed coat, falling from the shoulders, easy to slip on and very comfortable, then the rather smarter coat shaped at the waist, a little longer, and with a plain back having a single slit; and lastly the one drawn in tightly to the waist with a band, having two plaits, pressed down. This last style has been very popular

lately, and when well cut has a neat appearance, but care must be taken to see that the plaits keep to their original creases. The chief drawback to this coat is that it has been in vogue just long enough to be copied in materials of inferior quality, and when this happens to any article of dress it is generally the sign that the end of its fashionable period is approaching.

It is most likely therefore that the middle course will be taken, and the coat to have will be found to be the one with a plain, well-shaped back which, although it follows the line of the figure, does not fit it too closely. Single breasted, of medium length, and having an outside breast pocket, this coat is not too conspicuous and in various shades of gray gives a man the appearance of being well and quietly dressed.

FROSTING OF MARSHMALLOWS

The Woman's World gives this recipe for making marshmallow frosting: Two cups granulated sugar, one half cup of water, whites of four eggs, one half pound of marshmallows, one teaspoonful of vanilla extract.

Put the sugar in a smooth saucepan and add to it the water; put over a slow fire and stir carefully until dissolved. Do not allow it to boil until the sugar is thoroughly dissolved. When the syrup is clear set it over a hot fire and boil rapidly, without stirring, until it will spin a thread. When the syrup first begins to boil, cover closely for two or three minutes to allow the sides of the dish to wash down. The grains from the sides of the dish may be removed by wetting a clean cloth in cold water and running it around the sides.

When the syrup will spin a thread pour in a fine stream on to the stiff beaten whites of the eggs and beat vigorously until all of the syrup is used. After the first half of the syrup is used, it may be poured on the egg whites a little faster. Set in a cool place or in a

pan of cold water and continue beating until the mixture is just lukewarm, then add the marshmallows which have been cut in quarters with a pair of sharp clean shears. Stir the marshmallows well into the frosting and let it stand until the frosting is of such consistency that the marshmallows and frosting will not run from the cake when it is put on. Cover the cake sides and top with this frosting and allow to stand several hours or over night. Cut in any shape desired. If the frosting is too warm when the marshmallows are put in the marshmallows are melted and lose their form and it makes the frosting sticky.

### CLEAN FLATIRONS

I always keep my flatirons clean and smooth by a very simple method, says a New York Press contributor. When I finish on washday, before emptying the water out of the tubs, I put the irons in for some minutes, then take them out, scrub with a little soap, rinse and polish with soft dry cloth. Done in this way each week, they will keep beautifully in order.

# KYANIZE

## YOUR HOME



### KYANIZE FINISH FOR IT

For Floors, Interior Woodwork, Linoleums Use **Kyanize** Floor Finish  
For Exposed Wood Work, Piazza Furniture, Motor Boat, etc. Use **Kyanize** Spar Finish  
For Furniture and All Interior White Work. Use **Kyanize** White Enamel

For sale by paint and hardware dealers everywhere  
Your money back if Kyanize doesn't do all we claim  
**BOSTON VARNISH CO., Everett Station, Boston**

In any division of income given by experts in economics, the household expenditures are divided into five main groups; namely, food, rent, operating expenses, clothes, and higher life, writes Helen Louise Johnson in the Modern Priscilla. In this study of the budget we find certain laws upon which the adjustment of the various divisions depend, and the first of these relates to food.

The lower the income the greater the proportion that must be spent for food. This is almost an axiom, it is so evident. Having but \$800 a year for a family of five, something like 50 or 60 per cent will necessarily be spent for food materials. We cannot adjust this matter beyond or below certain levels, and why? To live, to work, to play, or merely to exist, one must have food.

Outside of any consideration of the control of the prices of food by market manipulators, there are three fundamental things which influence the cost of food. The first is the actual cost of production—the land on which it is grown, seed, feed, the labor of planting, harvesting and care. The second is the cost of selling, or the transporting, storing, handling, store rent, service in all of these different stages, and delivery to customer. There is the ever increasing demand of the customer for sanitary care and cleanliness.

In the discussion of any phase of buying or selling this one thing must be constantly remembered, that no matter how intricate the process or varied the result, the only methods by which we get things is to either find or make them. Uncivilized man finds the things he uses; civilized man adds to this finding the art of making. He even makes air and light and heat and cold. As his material civilization has advanced he has constantly learned to make more and more things, his wants being transformed into needs, until we have all the intricacies of present-day manufacture and exchange of commodities. But now it has become increasingly difficult to find things. It is but a few years ago that the natural products on which we depend, such as wood, coal, and oil, and natural gas, were almost at our doorsteps. Each decade they have been pushed farther and farther away, until the problem of providing them for the city dweller has become most difficult and costly.

And the food we make. We do not find food ready made on trees or fields simply for the taking or the reaping. We must now grow it, but first we must find the land upon which we may do this, and each year this becomes more difficult. This may be illustrated by the first underlying reason for the increased cost of meat. It is but a few years ago that there were great stretches of land in our West, enormous ranches where the herds of cattle upon which we depended were fed. Then came the "no fence law" for government lands, and a curtailing of the miles of ranch lands with a necessary disposal of hundreds of animals. The demand for farms and homesteads has grown, of course, with increasing population, and this has led to drawing in and in of that grazing land upon which beef is grown, so it increased the cost of producing it. Lack of land for feeding purposes made the buying of produce necessary, and corn was in demand, so corn rose in price, and with that pork rose, because it cost more to produce it than it had. And so it has gone on.

There should be no discouragement in viewing the situation with sufficient intelligence to realize that while prices may be temporarily inflated by market manipulators, the stern truth remains that an increased price is because of increased cost, a legitimate and necessary thing because of the actual increased cost of production. It is unavoidable because of the constant increase of the population of our cities as well as the valuation of land upon which all agricultural products are produced.

### BATH ROOM DECORATION

Heavy bath towels are made quite attractive by the addition of an initial and a crocheted edging, says the New York Press. Embroider a 3¼ inch initial in the center of one end and then crochet the lace edging in this manner:

Use a medium-size crochet needle and, making the stitches close together, crochet a row of single stitches across the end. This acts as a foundation for the design which is to follow. Select a design somewhat similar to those used by our grandmothers to edge the pillow cases.

Next, make an attractive cover for the hot water bag from bath towels, using bath toweling with a crocheted edge. Attach the snap fasteners to the top, where the bag is slipped in position. Embroider a three-inch initial in the center of the cover.

Follow the same directions when making the cover for your rubber pillows, using bath toweling with a crocheted edge. Attach the snap fasteners to one end and decorate the center with an embroidered initial.

The washcloths can be ornamented with a crocheted edge and a two-inch initial embroidered in one corner.

### ARRANGEMENT OF FLOWERS

To arrange flowers the best way take a lesson from the fields, woods or garden where you find them growing. Where red and white clover, daisies and grasses are found arrange them in a loose bouquet to look just as they grew; and, as these are unpretentious flowers, do not put them in a glass vase, but rather choose an ordinary vessel—a brown unglazed pot, a gray Chinese ginger-jar or an earthen crock. The effect will be artistic, says the Ladies' Home Journal. Indeed the finding of exactly the right vessel for every flower is a delightful study, just as well as is the proper arrangement of the flowers themselves.

### LINGERIE HOLDERS

A clever little contrivance is the lingerie holder, whether of gold or silver, says the New Haven Journal Courier. It is for holding the lingerie firmly in place at the shoulder and resembles a flattened safety pin in appearance. It is a band of metal quarter of an inch in width which has a spring catch. It is easily slipped into position and once in place remains there.

### FOR THE IRONING BOARD

Pad the ironing board with a thick quilt or old blanket, then lay the board on the table, and cut a piece of heavy muslin so it will fit the board loosely. Seam it up, leaving the slip open at each end. Make two of these slips, and change them frequently, says Mother's Magazine. Thus the ironing board is always clean, and the padding will not have to be changed for months.

### GOVERNMENT BREADMAKER'S RULE FOR MAKING GOOD BREAD

THE American housewife wastes much energy in making bread; according to Miss Hannah Wessling, expert breadmaker for the department of agriculture.

"Good doesn't need much kneading," she declares. "Let the yeast do your work," is the motto of this busy little woman, who knows how to make all kinds of bread from German pumpernickel to Hawaiian banana bread. Good American white bread is her specialty, and when it comes to the kind that mother used to make, the government's official breadmaker declares that the following instructions are the best:

Take 12 ounces of flour for a one pound loaf. Use one fourth ounce of sugar, one fourth ounce of salt and 10 ounces of tepid water.

Mix the yeast, salt and flour and then let them ferment for an hour instead of using them immediately. Warm the flour and mix. Allow the mass to stand one hour. Don't handle it. It doesn't need much kneading. Mix it up and allow it to stand another 45 minutes, when it is ready for the pans.

The entire process should be conducted in a room where the temperature is 80 or 86 degrees. Any warmer means sour bread, and any cooler soggy bread.

# THE HOUSEHOLD

## LINGERIE UNDERWEAR EMBROIDERY MOTIF

Suitable also for scarfs and centerpieces



THIS dainty spray will be suitable for lingerie underwear or for scarfs and centerpieces. The flowers and leaves are worked solid, with the dots as eyelets and the stems in the outline stitch. Use mercerized cotton No. 25.

## BREAKFAST PLACE MADE BY BRICK-PAVING A PORCH

WE were so delighted with the ease and success of one small outdoor experiment that we felt quite equal to the brickpaving of a low-set rear porch 32 feet by 10, writes a contributor to Harpers Bazaar. This was floored with yellow pine which was badly rotted at the outer edge from water coming down from a slope behind the house, and sweeping under the porch into the cellar. Here there was the problem of not only putting in a good floor, but of safeguarding the cellar against dampness. And so the water from the slope was diverted by a drain, the old floor and its supports were cleared out, and to safeguard the rain that fell in a garden between the drain and the porch a concrete curb was sunk three feet in the ground.

Under such a large floor as this the first impulse was to make a bottom foundation of broken stone, plaster, ashes, etc., but the thought came that this might make channels for water, and we wished to run no risk whatever of getting dampness under the house. The entire base, therefore, was made of impervious red clay, thoroughly tamped. On top of this was a layer of cinders, and then came bar sand as the immediate bed for the brick. About two tons was needed; but this was not a bulky purchase, as the understood custom hereabouts is to weigh sand wet.

The bricks were specially chosen as to color and hardness, at a brick-yard within easy driving distance, and they were laid in squares each central "bat" being black. In all, there were 1000 of the regular brick, costing, delivered at the house, \$12, and 100 black "bats" costing \$1.20.

It should be borne in mind that if brick are laid on their sides instead of on edge, only half as many brick are needed, and probably only half the time to handle and lay them. It is much better to have the border bricks of a porch or terrace laid on edge, but for the enclosed area it is quite as well, for looks and service, to have them flat on their sides, and it is much more economical. This cool, shady porch, bordered by its little garden, has now become a delightful place to breakfast in hot weather.

At the kitchen door, or literally at the laundry door, the kitchen door having been changed into a window to give more light and less cold, thus making the entrance by way of the laundry, there was an excellent chance for a door pavement of brick, and it was easily laid.

The laundry was narrower than the rest of the house, and to put it in line with the sideline of the house and at the same time to screen the workday door, a stretch of lattice work was built there as a shield. In preference to the common diamond crisscross, the lattice was made in squares. The lattice strips are 1 1/4 inches wide, and each open space is 3 1/4 inches square.

A square-built lattice, with open spaces of this size, permits the free entrance of light and air, and makes a very effectual screen. If a still more complete screen is absolutely necessary, a smaller mesh may be used, but it will not look nearly so well as a screen of the size just described.

## BAG IN WHICH TO CARRY SMALL ARTICLES FOR WEEK-END VISIT

If you are going on a journey, or for a week-end visit, fashion a bag of silk and stock it with all the necessary small articles you may happen to need, says the Philadelphia North American.

Purchase a half yard of silk in a design to please your fancy. If desired, the bag can be made from five eighths of a yard of ribbon seven inches in width, 1 1/2 yards of white satin ribbon one inch in width and half a yard of silk seam binding behind which the ribbon is threaded to draw the bag together.

From cardboard cut a circle four inches in diameter and cover this with cotton wadding. From an odd piece of silk cut two circles an inch wider in diameter than the cardboard. Using the pieces of silk, cover the cardboard neatly, whipstitching the edges of the silk together. To the wide ribbon, or strip of silk, stitch the piece of silk seam binding and join the ends by making a French seam.

To cover the stitches used to attach the seam binding, two rows of feather-stitching are worked on the right side of the bag.

A strip of ribbon from three to four inches wide is then stitched to the lower selvage. This is divided into a number of small compartments by vertical rows of featherstitching on the right side. Now gather the lower selvage and whipstitch it to the circle.

Pins, needles and safety pins are stuck into the padded circle which forms the floor of the bag, and in the compartment are placed hairpins, perfume, soap, scissors, pumice stone, thimble, orange sticks, thread, glove menders, emery bags, buttons, hooks and eyes, a roll of tape and anything else you are apt to need.

The pretty dresden or moire ribbons are particularly suitable for this bag. Moire ribbon with a cream background and pink flowers scattered over it is effectively combined with green to make a bag of this type.

The circle of cardboard has a covering of green silk and the narrower ribbon used for the compartments are of the same color. The narrow ribbon is of pale pink and the featherstitching is done with green silk.

Lilac and pale blue, pink and blue, yellow and violet are all good combinations of color for making a bag of this variety.

## COPYING FOR TRACING

An excellent way to get the exact shape of leaves or ferns for sketching or tracing for ornamental work, is by taking a smoke copy, says the Commoner. Butter lightly a sheet of writing paper, and hold over a candle until it is thoroughly blackened, but not burned. Lay the right side of the fern on the paper and press down the entire surface, especially the edges, with a pencil or something of the sort; then transfer it to a clean sheet, not letting it move after once being laid on, or it will "smudge;" place another sheet of paper over it carefully and press with the fingers, or a book. A perfect impression will be obtained, which can be traced, or otherwise copied, and those who do not draw sufficiently to outline the leaves or ferns, will find this the best way to do.

## NOSEGAYS FOR PLACE CARDS

HAVE you tried the nosegay place cards? They are so easy to make, so dainty and so individual. Buy a dozen of the tiny paper lace doilies. Make miniature, old-fashioned bouquets of fresh flowers in several colors—sweet alabaster, forget-me-nots, rosebuds, sweet peas and bachelor's buttons are a good combination, says Good Housekeeping.

Tie the stems of each bouquet to a small stick and place in a glass of water in a cool, dark place until just before the meal is served. Then make a hole in the middle of each doily, put the little posy through it, fold the lace up around the flowers and wrap the stems with tin foil.

Then with a bit of narrow ribbon corresponding to the color scheme of your table tie a little name card to each nosegay. If a pin is put in each bouquet guests may then wear the nosegays as boutonnieres.

Odd yellow or geranium brooch silk bolero habit corsages are worn with lingerie skirts.

## SUMMER SQUASH FOR THE HOME

Three well-defined groups described

BECAUSE of their widely spread habit, the so-called running varieties of squash are not adapted to ordinary home gardens where space is at a premium. Fortunately, however, there are dwarf varieties and so-called bush varieties which occupy a much more limited area. As these are all very quick growing and are almost all exceedingly prolific, only a few plants will be found necessary to supply the home needs.

All squash varieties do best on light very rich, loamy soil. In addition to the natural richness of the soil, it is highly desirable to add well decayed natural fertilizer from the stable to the hills. These hills should be raised a couple of inches above the surrounding soil and should be five or six feet apart. In each hill six or eight seeds should be thrust in the loose earth to the depth of an inch in the early part of the season and half as deep again as the season advances, provided later crops are desired.

In the latitude of New York city sowing should occur not earlier than the middle of May. Farther south the seed may be sown earlier, and farther north later. With bush varieties of squash, planting as late as the middle of June or even the first of July will still allow the plants plenty of time to mature and enable the plants to produce edible squashes, even as far north as Massachusetts.

It is essential to plant rather liberally because insects are very fond of the young, tender squash plants, which they attack even before the plants are well up above the surface of the ground, but when the plants get their rough leaves, few insects trouble them. Then the inferior plants should be cut off and removed, leaving only two or three plants, the strongest ones, to the hill. Cultivation consists merely in keeping the surface of the soil loose and open by a weekly raking with the steel rake.

It is a good plan to plant squashes in the rows of other plants that will mature before the middle of June. By the removal of a few beets, carrots, lettuce or other early maturing plants, the hills may be made at proper distances and the remaining plants allowed to reach ordinary amateur garden space. Except in habit the two varieties are practically alike. As in the case of the running variety the Bush Fordhook bears oblong fruits 8 to 10 inches long or longer, slightly ridged with smooth yellow skin and very thick, pale, straw-colored flesh. When gathered young, the fruits are said to have the finest quality of all the summer squash varieties. If allowed to ripen, the fruits can be stored as successfully as winter squashes. For pies and baking, it is unsurpassed.

The Bush Fordhook variety is a dwarf strain of the Fordhook, which is a running squash that requires more than ordinary amateur garden space. Except in habit the two varieties are practically alike. As in the case of the running variety the Bush Fordhook bears oblong fruits 8 to 10 inches long or longer, slightly ridged with smooth yellow skin and very thick, pale, straw-colored flesh. When gathered young, the fruits are said to have the finest quality of all the summer squash varieties. If allowed to ripen, the fruits can be stored as successfully as winter squashes. For pies and baking, it is unsurpassed.

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# News of Interest to Residents Throughout New England States

## WOMEN PROPOSE TO MAKE BATH CLEANER CITY

Six Days of Raking, Carting and Scouring Is the Edict and Municipal Council Adds \$250 to Public Fund of \$1000

MRS. STINSON LEADS

BATH, Me.—Through the energy of women of Bath, led by Mrs. Harry O. Stinson, a Wellesley graduate and settle- ment worker, Bath is to have a city- cleaning week beginning next Monday. Mayor Edward W. Larabee has issued a proclamation calling upon all citizens to show their civic pride, rake their lawns, clear away refuse, repair their sidewalks, fences and driveways, and make Bath a cleaner and brighter city.

The idea has met with favorable response from all citizens. The women asked the city this week to contribute to the general fund of \$1000 already pledged and an appropriation of \$250 was made. City teams are to haul free of charge rubbish from all private property.

The work is to go beyond the mere city cleaning, however, for plans are to be made for city-beautifying. The steam and electric railroads are to be asked to improve their property, owners of property along the river front to improve its appearance, owners of unen- titled stores or houses to remove old signs, and billboard advertising is to be opposed.

The Bath Civic Improvement Association was organized about 10 years ago with Postmaster Edward W. Hyde as chairman and Mrs. Harry O. Stinson, field secretary. Mrs. Stinson has had much experience in civic economics. She is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Frank H. Tilton of Boston. Her mother was one of the founders of the Immigrants' home in East Boston. Mrs. Stinson was graduated from the Girls' Latin school and from Wellesley in 1903.

After the Chelms fire she was engaged in settlement work at the Civic service house in Salem street and entering the Women's Educational and Industrial Union became a director of the school of salesmanship.

Placards have been posted throughout the city calling attention to the city cleaning. The city is to be divided into districts and one district each day will be cleaned. The plans for city beautifying will be carried out slowly to make them of lasting benefit.

## TENEMENT AND FACTORY BURN

LAWRENCE, Mass.—The F. E. Snow carriage factory and a six-tenement block owned by Morris Bloom in Bradford street, this city, were destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss is estimated at \$25,000. The old Vallambrosa skating rink, filled with seasoned wood of the United States Bobbin Company, was damaged.

The tenement house was occupied by six French families. The occupants were saved by policemen and citizens. Some were carried out.

The fire is thought to have originated in the paint room of the Snow carriage factory. The carriage shop is at West and Bradford streets. The building is three stories in height. It was filled with carriages.

## MILL OVERSEERS TO MEET IN R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Overseers of woollen and worsted mills from all sections of the United States will gather in this city May 17 to attend the semi-annual meeting of the National Association of Woollen and Worsted Overseers. The annual dinner will be held at Rocky Point where a shore dinner will be served.

On the same day the regular monthly meeting of the Southern New England Textile Club will be held at the Crown hotel in this city. The two events will bring to Providence both factions of the textile industry.

## BOYS OF MAINE HOLD CONFERENCE

PORLND, Me.—An address by Jeff C. Smith, state secretary of the Y. M. C. A., was a feature of today's session of the boys' conference which opened here Friday at the Warren church.

This afternoon there will be an address by S. J. Robbins of Summit, N. J., general secretary Y. M. C. A., and at 2:30 o'clock the athletic events will commence at the Cumberland Mills playground.

## "SAMSON" TO BE GIVEN BY CHORUS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—With John J. Bishop conducting, the chorus of the Springfield music festival presents Saint-Saëns' "Samson and Delilah" tonight at the new municipal auditorium. The principal soloists are Mme. Gerville-Reache and Evan Williams.

Good attendance marked the opening day of the festival, Friday.

## SOCIALISM NO LOCAL THEORY

*Editorial Comment on a New England Interest of the Day*

## AUTO INTERESTS AWAIT REPORT ON TRUCK BILL

(Continued from page one)

In recent borough elections in Connecticut the showing of the Socialist vote attracts attention. One of the active towns of the state has been carried by the party. In another, Naugatuck, there has been a Socialist municipal government for the past year and comment is made upon it as a test of the fulfillment of the promise of the party to better conditions. In view of this experience and that of the cities in various parts of the country that have been under Socialist control, the surprise expressed is that no marked change results from what seems at the outset a radical departure in hardly warranted.

The Socialist is not different from the other sorts of politicians in being much more radical out of office than in. The opposing party, the party of theory and of attack on the old order, is easily a radical party. Promise is so much easier than performance that when hopefulness comes and the restraints of office are felt theory is softened in the adjustment. Socialist local governments show themselves much less different from other varieties than was expected of them before scattering cities had put them to the test.

Socialists would meet this criticism, not hesitating to give it that name, by asserting that the men of their party chosen to municipal office have been hopelessly restrained by the laws and charters provisions. If they have not wrought revolutionary results, the explanation would be that they have been overpowered by the forces of habit and the interference of unsympathetic associates. It has not yet, so far as is generally known, been conceded by them that municipal government is not the field where socialism may show its worth.

The general theory and the party programs alike look to a much more sweeping change in the methods of government than by any possibility can be brought about in the municipal limits. A Socialist mayor, a Socialist council, and an entire Socialist corps of officials are helpless in the presence of a city charter or town regulations beyond the point of applying their ideals of conduct to the business marked out for them in codes they are helpless to change. They have the opportunity to administer, but

## EMPLOYERS BALK AT CLOSED SHOP

WORCESTER, Mass.—Contradictory statements were made yesterday by the striking electrical workers and the electrical contractors.

John P. Coglin, president of the Coglin Electric Company said that a statement by Business Agent George H. Miller of the Electrical workers' union that six contractors have accepted a modified agreement and have indicated they will sign the new contract was without foundation.

"Eight contractors agreed absolutely at the meeting yesterday," said Mr. Coglin, "that they will not sign the union agreement."

The principal objection to the modified agreement is the provision providing for a closed shop. We are willing to pay the wages that the union demands, but we consider that a closed shop is discrimination and is against the Sherman anti-trust law. I am in a position to assert positively that there were 185 electrical workers employed by Worcester contractors today."

Electrical workers union, at a meeting yesterday afternoon, accepted the modified agreement which was drawn at a conference of contractors and a committee of the union made up of President Joseph M. Moriarty, Business Agent George H. Miller and John Dolan.

## APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES PLANNED

HARTFORD, Conn.—Appointment of judges of city, borough and town courts by the Governor is proposed in a measure that came before the House Friday.

Recently Governor Baldwin has corrected the impression that he does not favor such a change, saying that he is fully in favor of it as ever.

## PEACE SPEAKERS COMPETE

WORCESTER, Mass.—Frank L. Sawyer won the peace oratorical contest at Clark College. Samuel F. Bemis was highly mentioned. Mr. Sawyer spoke on "Peace and Public Opinion," and Mr. Bemis on "The Great Absurdity, A Plea for Peace." Mr. Sawyer represents Clark at a contest of the eastern colleges at Easton, Penn., in June. President Edmund C. Sanford presided at the meeting and the judges were the Rev. Edward Payson Drew, Prof. James A. Lobban and Rev. Percy H. Epier.

## MUSIC CLUB OFFICERS CHOSEN

WORCESTER, Mass.—Officers for the coming year elected by the Friday Morning Musical Club are: President, Miss Emma R. Mitchell; vice-president, Miss Mary L. Starr; treasurer, Miss M. Rose Rochette; clerk, Miss Bertha Warren; music committee, Miss Emily Whitaker; Miss Kate Brown, Miss Sophia B. Eastman; elective members, Mrs. Caroline Kiel Staff; entertainment, Mrs. Frank E. Stinson; auditor, Mrs. Marie McConville Sullivan; admitted to active membership, Miss Ethel Jones.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—With John J. Bishop conducting, the chorus of the Springfield music festival presents Saint-Saëns' "Samson and Delilah" tonight at the new municipal auditorium. The principal soloists are Mme. Gerville-Reache and Evan Williams.

Good attendance marked the opening day of the festival, Friday.

## AUTO INTERESTS AWAIT REPORT ON TRUCK BILL

## LURE OF GARDEN TRUCK TUGS HARD AT MARKET WAYFARER

Luscious Fruits, Crisp Greenstuffs and Fragrant Flowers in Which Produce Marts Now Abound, Hold an Appeal That Patron Finds Difficult to Resist

telephone or telephones installed with the main telephone supplied by the company, the company may furnish and install such extension telephone or telephones and shall be entitled to receive compensation thereon on the basis of cost of installation plus an additional charge of not more than 15 per cent of the cost of the telephone or telephones including cost of installation, such additional charge to cover depreciation and cost of maintenance."

Early next week reconsideration of action taken on two measures during the past week after long debate is expected to be requested. One of these is the Spanish war veterans preference bill which provided that such veterans should be given 5 per cent extra credit if they take any of the civil service examinations. The question came on passing the bill over Governor Foss' veto and the action of the state executive head was sustained by a single vote. It is believed that reconsideration will be granted, probably Tuesday.

## Avery Street Reconsideration

The other measure is the Avery street bill allowing additional assessments of property on account of betterments which was passed by the House yesterday. Representative Donovan of Boston, who led the opposition, says he will ask for reconsideration Monday.

Among the bills passed by the House during the week was that raising the compulsory school age from 14 years to 15. Reconsideration was obtained and an attempt made to defeat it, but without avail. It now goes to the Senate.

The Senate rejected the bill requiring any person who desired to take sand, gravel, etc., from beaches and shores first to get a permit from the harbor and land commissioners.

The resolve for a state commission to investigate child labor in the commonwealth also fell in the upper branch.

Governor Foss was sustained by the Senate in his vetoes of the bill making civil engineers who had passed the civil service examinations eligible for appointment at any time during the following 10 years, and the bill to extend the time within which a voter might change his party enrollment.

Following a conference with banking officials, the attorney-general and the tax commissioner, the committee on banks and banking has prepared the "blue sky" law bill which it is expected will come up for a vote in the Legislature some time during the next week. Aimed to protect the public from unsafe investments, the bill is said to meet with much favor among the legislators.

## Study Railroad Bill

The Legislature received the report it had asked for from the railroad commissioners and the bank commissioners on the financial provisions of the Washburn public service commission bill and as a consequence a committee of five has been chosen to confer with the commissioners on perfecting the sections in question. In the meantime the bill is being held in the ways and means committee of the House.

Amendment of the state constitution, proposed by the taxation committee to provide a state income tax and to reach several billions of dollars of intangible personal property which now escapes taxation, was sent to the Legislature with a favorable report as had been anticipated.

An adverse report was made on the bill to have vaccination of school children discretionary on the part of the parents but as there were several dissenters a contest may be made on the measure in one of the branches.

Investigation of the adequacy of the normal schools of the state and their distribution from the standpoint of access to students was asked in a measure reported in the House by the education committee. The investigation would be made, in case the Legislature acts favorably on the proposition, by the state board of education.

## TROLLEY MERGER HEARING TUESDAY

Amendment to the western trolley merger bill, proposed by Representative Washburn of Worcester, providing that the measure shall not become operative unless the railroad commission shall certify to the secretary of the commonwealth that in its opinion the New Haven railroad is financially able to assume burden for the proposed construction, is scheduled to be considered at a meeting of the street railways committee, Tuesday.

## SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS MEET

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Members of the Connecticut Association of School Superintendents are holding a business meeting today. Henry C. Morison, state superintendent of schools in New Hampshire, is the principal speaker, his topic being "The Training of Teachers for Rural Schools."

## CLUB TO HAVE NEW HOME

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Men are at work on the new golf clubhouse for the Wyantuck Club on the Baldwin property on the West Sheffield road, and when it is completed it will be the most up to date and attractive clubhouse in the state, it is said.

## RAILROAD CONTRACT SIGNED

BRATTLEBORO, Vt.—The contract between the town of Brattleboro, the Boston & Maine Railroad and the Central Vermont Railway Company was signed in the office of C. C. Fitts Thursday morning, whereby the town agrees to contribute \$30,000 toward the proposed railroad developments.

## GETTYSBURG TRIP BEING PLANNED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Rhode Island commission has issued circulars informing all civil war veterans who desire to participate in the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg, to be held on the field on which the famous battle was fought July 1, 2, 3 and 4, that they must notify the secretary of the commission on or before next Wednesday.

Adj.-Gen. Charles W. Abbot is secretary of the commission and all applications must be sent to his office at the State House.

According to the circular, the commission will provide transportation to and from Gettysburg, but each veteran must provide his own subsistence there. Pennsylvania will feed the veterans at Gettysburg.

PORTLAND, Me.—Col. Frederick F. Boothby has been appointed state of Maine commissioner of the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the battle of Gettysburg with office in the State House at Augusta. More than 500 participants in the battle have asked for transportation.

OYSTER SHELL IN NEW SUBWAY

An oyster shell weighing two pounds and five ounces, 10 inches in length, was found in Copley square, opposite Clarendon street, 31½ feet underground in the excavation for the Boylston-street subway. The shell is now on exhibition at the office of the Boston transit commission, 15 Beacon street. From 40 to 50 years ago Copley square was an open flat, and oysters and clams thrived there.



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# News of Artists and Work They Do

## FILIPINO EXHIBIT SHOWS VARYING STYLES OF HATS

All Sorts, Shapes, Sizes Shown at Display of Philippine Products in Museum of Fine Arts With Other Interesting Things

### LABELING IS CLEAR

Visitors to the Philippine exhibit in the forecourt room at the Museum of Fine Arts are finding their inspection of the display entertainingly instructive; children from the schools are taking a particular delight in looking at the exhibit, for it is such a pleasant and satisfactory way of supplementing facts they have learned in their text-books or of making those facts really clear. Another point in the exhibit's favor is that every object has not only been clearly labeled but in many cases a complete explanation has been added, so that the services of a guide or the help of a catalogue can be dispensed with—a pleasure that is duly appreciated by many more than merely the children.

Every case in the exhibit contains objects of special interest, and there are additional attractions on top of the cases and on the walls. The industrial work of both the wild tribes and the Christianized natives is represented, and there are also many pictures showing the various types of houses and some of the scenery of the islands.

One is surprised to find such varying styles in hats. There is, for instance, a salakot, a woven hat not unlike a parabol top in size and shape, and then there is a packet hat, made of rattan, bamboo and smooth bark, and resembling a porridge bowl in shape and dimensions. A near-by photograph showing a native wearing one of these curious packet hats is the only thing that convinces one that such a diminutive article can actually be a hat. But the most surprising hat of all is made of carved wood, the decorative design being a human face. This hat, we are told, is worn for protection during a journey, and then used for a food bowl and water pail when its possessor is camping. Therefore one overlooks its lack of beauty because it is so practical.

The clothes display is almost as interesting. The wedding garments and party dresses are not unbeautiful, and many of the skirts and jackets are truly picturesque in coloring and decoration. Various kinds of cloth are shown—jusipina and pinupue, some in plain colors, some in stripes. Samples of embroidery and lace show work that is exquisite. A white embroidered card case made in one of the primary schools needs the label to prevent one from considering it the work of an experienced and careful needlewoman. There are curious slippers and shoes, and a palm leaf rain-coat shaped like an immense circular cape. A gay feather headdress such as the men wear is not unlike some of the hair ornaments worn by American ladies, but it is six times as large.

Other objects that attract much attention are carved wooden shields, a nose flute, bead and hemp bags, all kinds of baskets, brooms for hardwood floors, and brooms for everything except hardwood floors, a hammock said to be of large size though it would hold only one person, a gaudy brass display, curious musical instruments and dippers, one made of a cocoanut shell, the other of a palm leaf which has been ingeniously twisted up to serve this purpose and at the same time shows some attempt at decorative effect, for the end of the handle bursts out into an astonishing bunch of fibers which reminds one of nothing so much as grandmother's feather duster.

### MR. TAFT WOULD TAX INCOMES OF MORE THAN \$1000

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—In his third lecture Friday as Kent professor of law at Yale former President Taft in talking on the theme, "Some Questions of Modern Government," denounced the initiative and referendum as "very much like legislation during the French Revolution—directly contrary to the intent of the constitution."

He advocated a graduated income tax which would include all incomes of more than \$1000 on the ground that "everybody ought to contribute something, in order that he may feel more responsibility in the government."

Professor Taft discussed characteristics of the present day men in Congress, declaring that they pay too much attention to what their constituents want. "They coddle the people," he said, "and fail to tell the truth to them."

### FREIGHT RATE CONFERENCE HELD

NEW YORK—Traffic committees of commercial associations in seaboard cities conferred with traffic officers of eastern railroads on the proposed 5 per cent increase in freight rates which the railroads are to ask of the interstate commerce commission. The conference was called by the railroads to ask of shippers their cooperation.

MR. AND MRS. WILSON ENTERTAIN

WASHINGTON—Society and official folk here were entertained from 5 to 7 o'clock Friday night with a party on the lawn fronting south of the White House by President and Mrs. Wilson.

### CHAIR MADE BY MANILA CRAFTSMAN



Work in Filipino exhibit at Museum of Fine Arts

### EXHIBITIONS NEXT WEEK

Museum of Fine Arts—Daily 9 to 5. Sunday to 6. Admission 25 cents. First Saturday and Sunday exhibits from the Francis Bullard bequest in the print department rooms. Philippine industrial art in the four rooms. Copley hall, 194 Clarendon street—International art exhibit. Impressionists, post-impressionists, cubists, futurists. Daily 9 to 3:30. Sunday 1 to 5. The following exhibitions are open free daily to 4 p.m.: School of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park street. Leaded glass, semi-indirect lighting fixtures and lamps designed by Donald N. McDonald. Copley gallery, 19 Clarendon street—Paintings by American artists. Doll Richards, 71 Newbury street—Miscellaneous modern etchings. Phillips gallery by the old masters. Brooks Reed gallery, 19 Arlington street—Works by British Society of Graphic Printers, in colors. Von der Schulenburg, 19 Clarendon street—Paintings by old masters. Thulin-Murphy gallery, 194 Clarendon street—Paintings by American artists.

### SUNDAY DOCENT SERVICE

Docent service at the Museum of Fine Arts tomorrow will be in charge of Ashton Sanborn and Dr. Donald Gregg. Mr. Sanborn will speak on "Greek Marbles" in the fifth century room at 3:15 p.m. and Dr. Gregg will speak on "The Special Philippine Exhibition" in the forecourt room at 4 p.m.

### ART STUDENTS EXHIBIT

The annual exhibit of work done by pupils of the school of the Museum of Fine Arts is announced for May 20-24. It will be held at the school and be open free to the public daily from 9 to 4.

### CENT POSTCARDS TO BE GREEN

WASHINGTON—One-cent postal cards will be green hereafter, as is the usage in many foreign countries.

## AMERICAN PERIOD ARCHITECTURE EXEMPLIFIED IN SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Springfield, Ill., Type of Last Century Shown in Court House, Formerly State Capitol, Contrasts With Supreme Court

### LATTER MODERN ONE

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—This city, whose name is familiar throughout the United States because of its being the home of Abraham Lincoln, furnishes an excellent example of contrast between a type of architecture that appealed strongly to Americans for public buildings early in the last century and one which is popular today.

Such a striking difference is noticed daily by residents and visitors to town in the Sangamon county courthouse and the supreme court building.

The courthouse, which is in the center of the public square, formerly was the State Capitol. It is a good type of colonial-classic architecture with the usual Grecian pillar effect on two facades. The cornerstone of this building was laid July 4, 1837. It is still in a good state of preservation, having been remodeled some years ago. One portico facing toward the old building, where Lincoln and Herndon had their law offices, bears two bronze tablets. One of these commemorates the first settlers of Sangamon county, who came here in 1817, and the other is in memory of certain participants in the revolutionary war.

Impressively different seems the supreme court building, which is opposite one corner of the present Capitol. It is of a modern type of architecture such as is frequently found in public library buildings in large cities. It contains besides the supreme court room a room for the appellate court for this district. On the second floor with these court rooms is the large supreme court library, which is much used by lawyers during court sessions. On the first floor are offices of the clerks of the court and of the attorney general of the state and his assistants. On the third floor living rooms are provided for use of non-resident members of the supreme court during sessions thereof.

This building was erected by a commission which included former Governor Deneen, Lawrence Y. Sherman, now United States senator from Illinois, and former Chief Justice Thomas H. Cartwright. The building was authorized by act of the Legislature April 18, 1905. The necessary appropriations were made by the forty-fourth and forty-fifth Assemblies; David E. Shanahan of Chicago being then as now chairman of the committee on appropriations in the House.



Old state house, now used as county building in Springfield

## OREGON SOON TO HAVE USE OF GREAT CANAL TO CONNECT INLAND EMPIRE WITH THE SEA

THE DALLES, Ore.—Within less than two years The Dalles-Celilo canal, the western end of which is four miles east of the city of The Dalles on the Oregon side of the Columbia will be completed and a continuous waterway passage thrown open from the fertile grain fields of the inland empire, the orchards of Idaho and the stock region of eastern Oregon to Portland and the sea.

Water already fills the basins of the finished, concrete-walled canal at its eastern end, 12 miles from The Dalles.

The heaviest excavation work is done at the extreme western end of the canal, where tandem locks will be constructed to lift the boats a distance of 70 feet, concrete masonry is being placed along the solid rock walls to line the 80-foot deep chasm that has been cut there.

Tons of powder have been used in blasting the way through cliff sides where hundreds of men have continuously worked since the project was begun.

Tram trains have hauled hundreds

of tons of concrete from the mixers

to be used in the construction of walls

and the abutments of locks.

The work is now 60 per cent finished.

Congress appropriated the sum of \$1,200,000 for the work the first of the year, and

with the support of funds that is promised for next year, the Columbia will be

made navigable around the beautiful Celio falls and the ungauged rapids that rush through their narrowest confines of natural stone masonry for eight miles to the west.

Three sets of locks will be constructed on the canal. The greatest lift will be made at the Tandem locks at the extreme west end of the project, where boats headed up the river will be raised 70 feet, 35 feet in each of the solid rock-bound chambers. At the Five-Mile lock the raise will be 10 feet. At the Ten-Mile lock no lift will be made. The latter structure will be used to control the flow of the stream in time of high water and prevent a heavy pressure in the middle basin, where instead of a cut the waterway will pass over low ground and through walls built up of solid concrete and concreted rubble stone. Both the Ten and Five-Mile locks are so named because of this distance from the city of The Dalles.

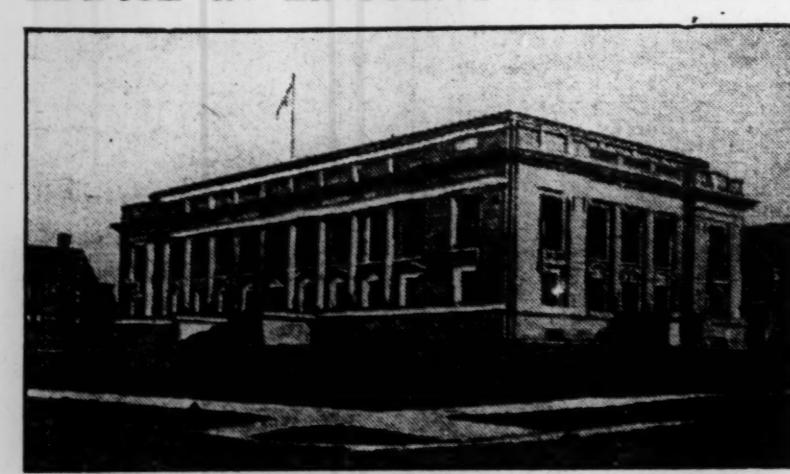
The construction of the canal has been under the supervision of Major J. J. Morrow of Portland. However, Captain Henry H. Robert, who the latter part of April was transferred to Texas to supervise United States engineering work, his duties having been assumed by Captain Dillon, formerly stationed at Vancouver barracks, has had active charge of the field work. For the last two years he has been assisted by James H. Polhemus, a graduate of the engineering department of Stanford University, and a son of Mr. Polhemus of Portland. The elder Polhemus has been in the engineering service of the government for many years.

COLONIAL THEATER FOR PICTURES

CHICAGO—The Colonial theater, a first class house, has been leased for five years for the display of motion pictures. This is the fourth regular theater to be eliminated from the overcrowded theatrical field in this city, the Olympic and McVicker's having been likewise converted recently, and the Chicago opera house is being torn down to give place to business block.

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*50% less than usual prices*

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We are unable to publish an itemized account of the lot as it was received too late on Saturday to make this possible, and we can only state in general terms that it includes a wide range of the very latest and most approved styles.

**SUITS**

made of Faille, Moire, Taffeta, Silk Bedford Cords, Serges and Mixtures. Fancy and Plain Models. Prices now range from \$18.50 to \$65.00

**COATS**

Consisting of Coatees, Top Coats, Autoing and Steamer Coats. The materials are Charmeuse, Chiffon, Eponge, Moire, Checks and Serges and include exclusive models from the most simple to extreme designs. Many are trimmed with exquisite laces.

**THISTLE DOWN BLANKET COATS**

Special Lot Suitable for Steamer Wear. Reduced from \$55.00 to \$18.00

**DRESSES**

Imported models in Lingerie, Crepes and Marquises, in white and colors. Most beautiful embroidery and exquisite laces used on these French dresses.

## What Is the Answer to Poverty?

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This series will commence Tuesday, May 13th, and will be continued on Tuesdays and Fridays thereafter until completed.

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Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Mass.

# E. H. S. Players to Give Wagner Overture

BAND OF THE BOSTON ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL



Top row, left to right—B. L. Bromburg, J. L. Traunstein, W. F. Schlimper, W. H. Campbell, M. J. Delehanty, C. A. Love, E. K. Kecher, C. W. Basch, E. J. McKenna, J. F. Fallon, N. K. McLennan, F. L. O'Connor, second sergeant, bell, E. J. Woodward, S. Goldman, G. A. Brunet, S. Aronson. Front row, left to right—T. Laeb, C. W. Undabill, J. Christie, A. Green, F. C. Wark, J. F. Shine, major; H. O. Lewis, H. E. Berry, F. S. S. Cobb, E. M. Basche, J. S. Macquarrie.

## POPULAR OPERA SCHEMES STUDIED

Prospects for America in Municipal Lyric Drama Considered in Light of What Is Done in France

**I**N NEW YORK next season, according to repeated announcements, popular opera is to be given under the direction of the City Club, backed by the man who is regarded as the chief artistic and financial power behind the Metropolitan Opera company, Otto H. Kahn. The movement, accordingly, rests for its enthusiasm on a modern civic organization which broadly represents the whole amusement-seeking public, and for its money support and for its singing talent on the experience and resources of the first opera company in the land.

An enterprise apparently could not have more absolute assurance of success than this one. Yet a shrewd student of operatic history in the United States, particularly in New York, has predicted for it the same outcome as befell the New Theater experiment in opera critique a few seasons ago. This observer is evidently skeptical as to the desire of the citizens for popular entertainment in the music drama line. He notes that in all the years that opera has been given in New York only that kind has had permanent success to which the charm of the gilded horseshoe has attached. A high scale of prices, famous singers and brilliantly gowned women have been, he maintains, the attraction not only for the wealthy man who paid a sweeping subscription to look at the show from the back of the boxes, but for the plain man who gave a day's pay to look on from the galleries.

Another point besides the one referred to by the New York historian might be remarked on the scheme devised by the City Club. There may be just enough concession in the idea to make it seem to the people not a genuine movement toward community expression at all. It may partake too much of a gift. It may turn out to be only a device of larger industrial welfare, a plan for building up a diverting civic environment. It may therefore, strike the town as a manifestation of grand comedy rather than of grand opera.

The New York plan for civic popular opera is the only one now afoot in the United States that has much appearance of seriousness. The City Club and Mr. Kahn purpose to have a completely established company and they intend to give thorough-going representations of opera at low prices. There are a number of schemes for municipal summer opera, some already tested, others merely projected, but these are more like concert undertakings than dramatic propositions. The New York idea provides for the establishment of a permanent winter company.

Since it has developed that Milton and

Sargent Aborn, the proprietors of the directors left out, the old understanding between the English grand opera companies, standing with the directors of the Metropolitan opera houses of New York and of Philadelphia was resumed. The Chicago company will appear in Philadelphia as before and will also give its special series of performances in New York.

Whether the scheme of the City Club opera committee finds favor with the allied cities of New York, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia and Montreal will not only have in their control the services of major artists, to be exchanged or shared

## Difficulty of Wagnerian Composition Does Not Check Youthful Musicians in Selecting Piece for June Exercises—Course Has Developed Rapidly Since 1902

So successful was the work of the orchestra of the English high school under the leadership of James A. Beatley, who organized it in October, 1887, it was made a regular school course in 1902 and counts one point on the graduating diploma. The course includes ensemble practice, comparative study of orchestral instruments, analysis of musical composition. It is open to all pupils who show proficiency in playing any orchestral instrument.

The pupils give to this course one hour a week after school. Its object is to give its members an insight into good music and practise in ensemble playing. In the 15 years of its history it has collected a library of over 200 standard compositions. It is now practising the "Tannhaeuser" overture for the graduating exercises. This is a difficult and unusual thing for a school orchestra to attempt. Popular music also is played, but, as Mr. Beatley says, nothing that is inferior. The course now has a membership of 50.

For a number of years the orchestra has played at the patriotic exercises held in the Old South church on Feb. 22. It sometimes plays elsewhere in connection with educational projects. So many boys have gone from the orchestra directly into a musical vocation that the work of the orchestra has come to be looked on as in line with vocational training.

A recently elected member of the

Symphony orchestra, Carlos E. Pinfield, played in the school orchestra during his course at high school. Another former player, Frank E. Dodge, is now a member of the orchestra of the Boston opera house. Howard Randall, member of the San Francisco Symphony orchestra was a member of the English high school orchestra. Robert Deuel and Max L. Kruse, former members of the high school orchestra, are now playing in theater orchestras in Boston, and Samuel Levin, pianist, is still another who played with the boys at the English high. A number of boys upon graduating from the high school literally played their way through college, enabled to do so by the work they had done in the school orchestra.

A glee club organized in 1905 by Malcolm D. Barrows, master of English in the school, takes a prominent part in school affairs. Occasionally it does some outside singing, such as at the graduation exercises of the evening high schools. It does a high grade of work and is a feature of the school life.

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# Shakespeare Festival Opens Here Monday

## BRILLIANT COMEDY REVIVED

"Much Ado About Nothing" to Be Seen by New Generation of Playgoers

SHAKESPEARE'S "Much Ado About Nothing," with which E. H. Sothern and Miss Julia Marlowe will open their three weeks' engagement on Monday evening at the Shubert theater, has not been performed in Boston since these stars played it at the Hollis street theater seven years ago.

The brilliant classic comedy, product of Shakespeare at the height of his career, will hold an unusual interest for a new generation of theater-goers, if we subscribe to the manager's estimate of seven years as the period of the average person's active playgoing.

Scholars have fixed the date of the composition of this comedy as 1599, from evidence of references in the text.

### Sources of the Play

As in several of his other romantic plays Shakespeare took part of his plot ready-made from a popular tale of the time, Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," canto 5, which existed in English translations by Beverly (1565) and Harrington (1591). He may also have been indebted to Bellfors' translation of Bandello's twenty-second novella.

The mixture of tragedy and comedy in the play is characteristic of Shakespeare. In this regard Hazlitt says: "Perhaps the middle point of comedy was never more nicely hit, in which the ludicrous blends with the tender, and our follies, turning round against themselves, in support of our affections, retain nothing but their humanity."

### Shakespeare's Handling

This humanly appealing part of the play was altogether the invention of Shakespeare, for he wove Benedick, Beatrice, Dogberry, Verges, and other characters into the borrowed tale of Don John's jealous intrigue against Hero and Claudio.

So the dramatist was responsible for all the wit and humor and for practically all the definite character of the play. As usual with him, he so blended his inventions with his borrowings that the whole interacts and transmutes so as to give a freshness and new meaning to the whole.

Coleridge says: "The interest in the plot is on account of the characters, not vice versa, as in almost all other writers; the plot is mere canvas, and no more."

### Benedick and Beatrice

In Mrs. Jameson's essay on the characters of Benedick and Beatrice she points out that Benedick shows a lurking diking for his fascinating enemy. "Infinite skill as well as humor is shown in making this pair of airy beings the exact counterpart of each other; but of the two portraits that of Benedick is the most pleasing," she says.

"He has independence and gay indifference of temper, laughing defiance of love and marriage. The satirical freedom of expression, common to both, are more becoming to the masculine than to the feminine character. Any woman might be proud of the affection of such a cavalier as Benedick; his valor, wit and gaiety sit so gracefully upon him; and his light scoffs are just sufficient to render more piquant the conquest. But a man might well be pardoned who would shrink from encountering such a spirit as that of Beatrice unless indeed he had served an apprenticeship at the taming school."

"Shakespeare has exhibited in Beatrice a spirited and faithful portrait of the fine lady of his own time. In her wit there is a touch of insolence, not infrequent in women; when the wit predominates over reflection and imagination. In her temper, too, there is a slight infusion of the termagant; and her satirical humor plays with such unrespective levity over all subjects alike that it requires a profound knowledge of women to bring such a character within the pale of our sympathy. But Beatrice, though wilful in no wayward; she is volatile, not unfeeling."

"In Beatrice, Shakespeare has contrived that the poetry of the character shall not only soften but heighten its comic effect. We are not only inclined to forgive Beatrice all her scornful airs, all her biting jests, all her presumption of authority; but they amuse and delight us the more, when we find her, with all the headlong simplicity of a child, falling at once into the snare laid for her affections."

### Wit Compared

Hudson says: "The wit of Benedick springs more from reflection than that of Beatrice, and grows with the growth of thought. With all the pungency and nearly all the pleasantness it lacks the free spontaneous volubility of hers. Hence in their skirmishes she always gets the better of him. But he makes ample amends when out of her presence, trundling out jests in whole paragraphs. In short, if his wit be slower it is also stronger than hers; not so agile in manner more weighty in matter, it shines less, but burns more; and as it springs less out of the occasion, so it will bear reflecting much better."

Martin Johnson, who has been making a study of English drama conditions, is the new practical head of the activities. He is planning for an engagement of "The Yellow Jacket" and for a season of classic and modern comedies acted by a special company, headed by Milton Rosmer and Miss Irene Cooke, who are leaving the Horniman players soon, to establish a repertory theater at Leeds, England. It is also expected to stage one act pieces from the Princess theater, New York, as well as two children's plays during the holiday season.

It is announced that a new production has been made for this revival at heavy expense. It is predicted that the stage pictures will be of exceptional beauty, with special care given to the pictorial appeal of the cathedral scene, "with its

Shakespeare Actress to Play Beatrice and Other Roles at Shubert Theater



(Photo by White, New York)  
MISS JULIA MARLOWE

massive columns, brilliantly lighted chandeliers and dim perspectives." A choir of boys will sing in this scene. Miss Marlowe's costumes were made in Paris from her own designs.

The excellent performances of the other plays are well known and need no preliminary comment. "Twelfth Night" will be played Wednesday evening; "The Merchant of Venice" Thursday evening; "Romeo and Juliet" Friday evening and "Hamlet" Saturday evening.

Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe will have their usual competent supporting organization which includes Frederick Lewis, J. Sayre Crawley, William Harris, Sidney Mather, Walter Connolly, Malcolm Bradley, Lenore Chippendall, Helen Singer, Millicent McLaughlin and Ina Goldsmith. Attention is called to the fact that during the engagement the curtain will rise promptly at 8 o'clock evenings, and at 2 o'clock Saturday matinees.

### THE OLD HOMESTEAD"

Dennan Thompson's rural comedy drama, "The Old Homestead," will be revived Monday evening at the Boston theater, where it was produced 28 years ago. E. L. Snader, a pleasing character actor of long experience, will play the role of Uncle Josh Whitcomb, who leaves his New Hampshire farm to search in New York for his son. An adequate production is promised.

### MISS McDANIEL TO ENTERTAIN

Miss Henrietta McDowell is giving an original entertainment for children at the Toy theater 16 Lime street, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons next week. Miss McDowell, as Peter in "The End of the Bridge" at the Castle Square theater, won the regard of many Boston youngsters as well as of their elders.

At her matinees she will tell new stories, sing new songs, jingles and rhymes, all in appropriate costumes. On the program will be a child poem by Miss Florence Lincoln, author of "The End of the Bridge," and songs by Lily Mathew and Selma Polensky, all specially written for Miss McDowell's use. Seats may be had at Steinert hall and at the Toy theater.

### "LOUISIANA LOU"

"Louisiana Lou," a musical comedy that ran for several months in Chicago, is to begin an engagement at the Majestic theater Monday evening. The book is by several Chicago authors and the score is by Ben M. Jerome. The scene of the action is New Orleans at Mardi Gras time. Among the comedians and singers are Neil McNeil, Miss Anna McNabb and Harry First.

### BOSTON NOTES

At the annual meeting of the Drama League at the Plymouth theater next Wednesday afternoon Robert M. Wernau will address his fellow-members on "Our Responsibilities as Playgoers." The delegation to the national convention will report and officers will be elected.

"The Child" at the Plymouth and Buffalo Jones at the Tremont will close with this evening's performance. The next attraction at the Plymouth is not announced. The Tremont will reopen May 19 with a new farce.

### HERE AND THERE

When the Benson company of Shakespeare players from Stratford-on-Avon appears in Boston next season, playgoers will have an opportunity to see "Hamlet" played without cuts, requiring two performances, like the opera of "Parsifal." The plays of the War of the Roses and the Roman plays will be acted in their chronological order.

Hauptmann, Sudermann and Schnitzler are writing scenarios for German moving picture concerns.

In reviewing the theatrical season in Philadelphia one critic declares that there are too many theaters in that city. There are not enough high grade attractions available to fill the eight houses. "Mediocre entertainments have returned to the city, principally to keep the theaters open. There is a movement on to reduce the number of first class houses to four or five, and to keep them supplied with first-class attractions," he says.

Miss Margaret Anglin plans to appear next season as Katherine in "Taming of the Shrew" and as Viola in "Twelfth Night." She acted both these roles in Australia, but has never been seen in them in this country.

The Chicago Theater Society closed its season with a deficit of \$16,000, which was met by assessing the members 85 per cent on their subscriptions. Next season a new plan is to be employed in order to divide the organization among a large number of persons, each of whom is to take \$50 worth of tickets in advance, as a member, or \$25 worth as an associate member.

Martin Johnson, who has been making a study of English drama conditions, is the new practical head of the activities. He is planning for an engagement of "The Yellow Jacket" and for a season of classic and modern comedies acted by a special company, headed by Milton Rosmer and Miss Irene Cooke, who are leaving the Horniman players soon, to establish a repertory theater at Leeds, England. It is also expected to stage one act pieces from the Princess theater, New York, as well as two children's plays during the holiday season.

### STONE RANSOM BILL FILED

WASHINGTON — Senator O'Gorman of New York Friday introduced a bill appropriating \$60,000 to compensate the subscribers to the fund for the ransom of Miss Ellen M. Stone of Boston, who was captured by bandits in Macedonia about 10 years ago. This bill has been pending in Congress for several years. It has always passed the Senate, but has never got through the House.

## NEW ART SETTING TO BE SEEN

John Craig to Stage Plays Along Advanced Lines of Creating Illusion

JOHN CRAIG has arranged to make a number of productions along the lines of the new stage setting technique that is being practised today extensively in Germany and Russia. To this end he has engaged Livingston Platt, man of unusual equipment. The first example of this new art to be presented by any American theatrical enterprise will be seen next week in the revival of "The Comedy of Errors" at the Castle Square theater.

This new art of stage direction seeks to apply to stage decoration all that modern painters and decorators have learned. The keynote of their work is achievement of atmosphere with utmost economy of means.

All conventional exterior stage settings of the present day are based upon the easel painting of 75 years ago. Instead of following the progress of the impressionists, painters of stage scenery continue to reproduce a type of outdoor background that imitated Constable's landscape. The shadows were painted upon the canvas. The new painters use flat tones and the principle of design and most of their painting with electricity.

An entirely different line of progress in stage direction has been followed in interiors. Here the settings have grown more and more elaborate, until palace rooms, old colonial houses and what not have been not represented, but actually reproduced with genuine furniture of the costliest sort. The new stage art abandons all this realism.

**Modern Ideas**

The application of the new art to Castle Square theater productions may best be explained by Mr. Platt as he outlined his ideas to a representative of the Monitor.

"Our effort will be to appeal to the imagination of the audience by intimating the essential of the time and place, not by attempting objective representation.

"The action of 'The Comedy of Errors' passes in a single day beginning at sunrise and closing at sunset. We shall follow the course of the sun through the action of the play. There will be three main scenes: The priory, with sunlight coming in from the back, a quay with the direct sunlight of noonday coming from overhead and a terrace overlooking the sea. Besides this there will be two simple drops and a set of curtains, three arrangements to be used as backgrounds for minor scenes.

"The curtains will not be used arbitrarily, as proposed by some theorists, but will be employed only as backgrounds in scenes where they would naturally be used as they often are in semi-tropical localities like Sicily as a means of keeping the harsh and hot sunlight out of rooms at midday.

### Quick Changes

"The whole production is being designed with the object of economy of materials and the quick changes of scene necessary to the spirit of Shakespeare. Speed is a characteristic of all his action. Heavy settings that require long waits for changes make the action of his plays sluggish when the audiences are eager for the story to get on.

"In the simple stage of the Elizabethans this speed of performance was possible. We shall try to approximate it. The tableau curtains will flow together, and the simple drops or draperies can be changed so quickly that the curtains may be parted at once and the next scene progress so soon as desired."

Mr. Platt exhibited his preliminary sketches for two of the main scenes. One, the priory, is a boxed-in set representing huge gray stone pillars and walls broken at the left center rear to give a view of conical green cypresses in formal design outlined against the blue sky. The principal lighting of the scene comes at a slant from the back.

The characters will enter with the profile cutting sharply in relief and the light making a brilliant rim of the features. The footlights are to be used not for illumination, but to lighten the shadows that the audience may see the play of expression upon the actors' features. The footlights then, are to be used to simulate the reflection of light from the ground, with the principal source of light from overhead, as in the story to get on.

**Use of Light**

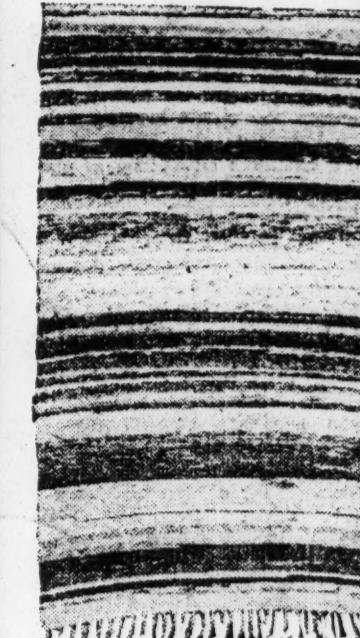
Another of the principal scenes, the quay, is overhung with gorgeous black-and-orange cloths, tempering the fierce light of noonday. In this softened light the principal action of the scene will take place. Up stage at the edge of the quay will be a space of white light as of the direct sun overhead, and here will move a shifting crowd as background. Beyond is the sea and the orange lateen sails of the fishing boats. Over all will hang the sky, a huge cyclorama cloth, doing away with the old time strips of sky cloths.

Outside of Mr. Urban at the Boston opera house, there is probably no man in America better qualified to practise this new art of stage decoration than Mr. Platt. Those who have attended performances at the Toy theater have had a taste of Mr. Platt's skill. At the Castle square theater he will have a large opportunity to carry out his ideas, and many treats are assuredly in store for patrons of Mr. Craig's coming production.

Mr. Platt pursues the art of stage decoration as an avocation in recent years, since his return from Belgium. He has

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### STORE NEWS

J. Henry Scott, at one time assistant buyer of silks for the Jordan Marsh Company and more recently associated with the George M. Wethern Company, has returned to the former store, where he has charge of the mail order department, succeeding Miss Helen Wall, who has retired from business and will take up home duties.

The last meeting of the season of the Civic and Economic Club of the Filene Cooperative Association was held last night. The topic under discussion was "The High Cost of Living."

Miss Sadie McDevitt of the Shepard Norwell Company has been elected recording secretary of the Mutual Aid Association to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Frances Powers. Miss McDevitt is stenographer in the upholstery department.

Among the buyers who have been in New York this week are Miss E. M. Kennedy of the Gilchrist Company, Miss M. A. Keenan of the William Filene's Sons Company and Charles Restall of the Magrane-Houston Company.

**BROCKTON STORE TO INCREASE**  
BROCKTON, Mass.—Cook & Tyndall, women's and children's furnishers, will increase their store area by about 5800 square feet, which will give them a floor space of nearly 12,000 square feet. This increase in space is made possible through the leasing of the street floor and basement of the new five-story structure adjoining their building and the two will be so connected that it will make one complete store. It is expected that the addition will be ready for occupancy September 1.

### RULE TO MEASURE TRUNKS

ST. PAUL—The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway has undertaken to provide all its stations and baggage cars with a sliding device to assist in measuring trunks. This plan is a result of the recent ruling restricting the carrying of trunks over 72 inches long and levying an extra charge on baggage that exceeds 45 inches. The rule, which was invented by a Chicago concern, when pulled out to its limit measures just 72 inches, and printed on each inch space is the scale of excess that each trunk over 45 inches will demand. This will show the baggageman at once the rate of excess to charge and it is expected that it will eliminate arguments with the shipper.

**HAMPDEN ROAD INSPECTED**  
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Boston & Maine officials in the first official train to operate over the new Hampden railroad inspected the line yesterday. They reached Springfield at noon and at once started north over the other part from South Vernon to Brattleboro, Vt. Scheduled trains are to start on June 23.

sovereignty of the states was railway construction, upon which all future development must depend. It was the policy of the Australian states, Mr. Holman continued, that the railway should be built and owned by the states. They never had encouraged, and he believed they never would, the building of railways by private capitalists. It was true that in the first few years of the existence of the commonwealth the state Parliaments were somewhat eclipsed by the federal Parliament, but that was a matter that was now righting itself, and the new men coming forward in the public life of Australia were finding in the state Parliaments a career of ample magnitude and nobility.

LONDON—The Bulgo-Rumanian frontier dispute has been arranged by the signing in St. Petersburg of a protocol which embodies an agreement between the two nations. The town of Silistra, with its fortifications, is ceded to Rumania, and the new frontier, beginning at Wopina, on the Danube, runs in a southeasterly direction along the summits of the Babuc Aflatlar and Bezbulan hills to Kokardja, whence it swings east and reaches the Black sea at Cape Sabla. In this way a considerable stretch of territory is added to the Rumanian kingdom, whilst the frontier is drawn at a line sufficiently far north not to imperil the strategical safety of Varna.

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Society and Commercial Stationers  
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# House Members Leaving Capital

**Exodus From Washington Slow**  
Because of Correspondence to Be Cleaned Up by Congressmen Before Departure

## NEW ENGLAND PLANS

**WASHINGTON**—The general and rapid exodus from the capital of members of the House of Representatives, predicted to follow immediately after the passage of the Underwood tariff bill, has not yet materialized to any great extent. Apparently very few left yesterday.

Tariff legislation has crowded out nearly every other matter from the consideration of individual members of the House since the session opened on April 7 and in consequence during the past four weeks the accumulation of routine business has been growing day by day until now their desks are piled high with correspondence and memoranda of a routine nature.

Then there are many whose homes are in Washington, and who maintain merely railroad residences in their districts. These members probably will run back for a few days to attend to business matters at the other end, after they get matters cleared up here. Still other members, these in the small minority, will have legislative business that will keep them here in the interim—the members of the ways and means committee who are naming the various committees of the House, those on other active committees already appointed, and a few who are working on specially appointed committees and boards of inquiry.

In the New England delegation most of the members will go to their homes for a short time. Representatives Peters and Gardner of Massachusetts, who are both on the ways and means committee, will be occupied all the time arranging committee assignments for the House, taking especial care of the New England members. Mr. Gardner may go home for a few days. Representative Greene will go early next week to his home in Fall River to stay until June. Representatives Murray and Curley will spend most of the interim in Boston. Representative Roberts goes next week to Gettysburg and after his return will remain in Washington until the latter part of June when he will return to Chelsea, Mass. Representative Wilder will go to Gardner, Mass., the middle of next week, where he will remain until legislation demands his return to the capital.

Representative Deitrich goes to Pennsylvania for a day or two, then on to Cambridge. Representative Phelan will stay here until he clears up his desk, then go to Lynn for a few days. Representative Treadway expects to go to Stockbridge, Mass., for at least a few days and Representative Winslow will probably go back to Worcester Sunday with a party to celebrate his election. Representative Gilmore leaves today for Brockton, to stay until needed here, and Representative Thacher will stay at least 10 days to finish up some work, then probably will go to Yarmouth for a brief stay. Representative Mitchell expects to go to Marlboro sometime before the first of the month.

Representative Gillett, ranking Republican member on the committee on appropriations, was appointed by the speaker as a member of the conference committee to confer with the Senate over the sundry civil bill that was amended by the Senate and sent back to the House. This probably will take considerable of his time, but he may be able to run up to Springfield for a short stay. Representative Rogers may take a trip to the Panama Canal Zone in a week or so, but if he does not go there he will spend the days prior to June 1 at Lowell.

The Maine delegation, with the exception of Representative McMillin, who will stay in Washington, will probably go home for a few days at least. Mr. Goodwin to Skowhegan, Mr. Hinds to Portland and Mr. Guernsey to Dover. Mr. Stevens of New Hampshire will remain here except for a few days when he will go to Lisbon, his home. Representative Greene and Plumley of Vermont will stay here for a week or so, then go to their homes in St. Albans and Northfield, respectively, until needed here.

Representative Reilly will stay here awhile, then go to his home in Meriden, Conn. Representative Longren will be here a week, then in Hartford a week, and Representatives Mahan, Donovan and Kennedy will all probably make short trips to New London, South Norwalk and Naugatuck respectively. Representatives O'Shaughnessy and Gerry will return to Providence, R. I., and Representative Kennedy will go to Woonsocket.

There is considerable doubt as to when the administration will let Congress adjourn, now that the currency question is to be taken up, and the members who can get away now will try to make the best of it.

## MOTHERS DAY TO BE OBSERVED

Carnations and other bright flowers will grace the lapels of men's and boys' coats tomorrow in remembrance of mothers. The custom of wearing these flowers was started by Miss Anna Jarvis of Philadelphia several years ago, and has come to be recognized all over the United States and even Canada. Thous-ands in Boston, as in other large cities, are expected to respond to the observance of this day.

**REST DAY BILL SIGNED**  
Governor Foss signed the bill providing for one day of rest in every seven for employees of manufacturing and mercantile establishments with certain exceptions.

## CONTEST FOR OPEN TARIFF HEARINGS BEGINS IN SENATE

## Republicans Hold Up Immediate Reference to Finance Committee Until Adjournment

**WASHINGTON**—Whether the Underwood tariff bill shall be referred to the Senate finance committee with or without instructions for public hearing was the issue today when Republican senators, who did not take advantage of the adjournment until Tuesday to leave the city, buckled down to the work of securing converts to their campaign for hearings.

Senator Penrose on Friday sought to have the measure referred with instructions for hearings after Senator Simmons, chairman of the finance committee, had moved for reference without instructions. Adjournment was taken with the question pending. Several Republican leaders predicted that they would win their contention.

Speaking to the Penrose amendment, Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan, in a vigorous appeal for consideration of the bill in the open assailed the measure. He declared that the sugar industry would be ruined, that other industries would be injured and that already business was falling off rapidly throughout the country.

Charging that free sugar in three years would give the American Sugar Refining Company an option which they would foreclose on the property of the beet sugar interests, their only domestic rivals, Senator Smith declared that the beet sugar industry in which 15,000 persons in Michigan alone were interested, would be wiped out.

## HARTFORD Y.M.C.A. RAISES \$300,000 FOR NEW BUILDING

## Campaign of Nine Days Ends With Announcement of \$11,551 Contribution

**HARTFORD, Conn.**—After nine days of campaigning, pledges and contributions amounting to \$300,000 have been secured by the several hundred workers who have been raising funds for a seven-story building for the Young Men's Christian Association.

The committees, captains and teams brought the campaign to a close at noon Friday, more than 24 hours ahead of schedule time, when it was announced by Capt. Charles D. Rice of team No. 28 that the employees of the Aetna Life Insurance Company at a mass meeting an hour before had voted to contribute enough to make up any deficit.

The amount which the employees of the Aetna will contribute is \$11,551.25. The largest individual contribution of the day was \$2000 from Prof. and Mrs. M. W. Jacobus.

## CADETS COMPETE FOR MILITARY CUP

In charge of Lieut. Fred P. Simonds, inspector of small arms practice assigned to the first corps cadets of Boston, 10 men from each of the four companies of the cadets hold a rifle shoot at the Wakefield military range, Wakefield, this afternoon in competition for the inspector's cup. Each man will fire 10 shots standing at 200 yards range and 10 shots at 600 yards prone. Successive shoots for this trophy will be held at the Wakefield range May 24 and June 7 and 17.

For the Bancroft match to be held later at Wakefield, the 12 men in the inspector's cup shoot making the highest aggregate scores will be chosen for the first and second teams. Each man will

## SUFFRAGE SURE SAYS EDUCATOR

"Woman suffrage is bound to come," according to Prof. Leo Wiener of the department of Slavic languages and literatures at Harvard, who spoke at the weekly meeting of the Massachusetts Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, 687 Boylston street, yesterday afternoon.

## STANDARD GETS REHEARING

**JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.**—The supreme court today granted the Standard Oil Company a rehearing in the Missouri master case and appointed John Montgomery of Sedalia commissioner to take the testimony.

## SALEM PARK BOARD ORGANIZES

**SALEM, Mass.**—Organization of Salem's park commission was effected Friday night with Col. J. Frank Dalton, president; William F. Kenney, vice-president, and Delta Jean Deery, clerk for the ensuing year.

## MOTHERS DAY TO BE OBSERVED

Carnations and other bright flowers will grace the lapels of men's and boys' coats tomorrow in remembrance of mothers. The custom of wearing these flowers was started by Miss Anna Jarvis of Philadelphia several years ago, and has come to be recognized all over the United States and even Canada. Thousands in Boston, as in other large cities, are expected to respond to the observance of this day.

## REST DAY BILL SIGNED

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## AMBASSADOR TO STAY IN MEXICO UNTIL U. S. ACTS

## Will Wait for Huerta Regime to Be Recognized—Washington Uninformed as to Repudiation

**WASHINGTON**—No official confirmation had been received by the state department today of the reported repudiation of Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson by President Huerta of Mexico.

"The state department has not been advised of any such occurrence, and officially I know nothing about the matter," said Secretary Bryan.

President Huerta was reported to have referred to the American ambassador as follows: "As a personal friend I am always glad to treat with Mr. Wilson, but diplomatically he has no standing."

It was stated today that Ambassador Wilson will remain at his post in Mexico City until such time as the United States has been assured of a stable government in Mexico and has officially recognized the new regime.

**NOGALES, Ari.**—Didier Mason, aviator, and Thomas Dean, mechanic, for whom warrants have been issued in connection with the war aeroplanes, are in Nogales, Mex., wearing uniforms of the constitutional army. The big flying machine is still held by United States authorities 20 miles south of Tucson, Ari., where it was shipped.

## WASHBURN BILL AGAIN DISCUSSED

The first meeting of the railroad commissioners, the bank commissioner and the special committee of five members of the Legislature to consider amendments to the Washburn public service commission bill was held yesterday. The principal question is the issuance of securities by the New Haven road. An obstacle has been encountered in that this road is a Connecticut corporation.

Among the proposals made at the conference was to require in the bill that the securities issued by the New Haven under the provisions of the act would not be savings banks investments until they had been approved by the public service commission.

## PRESIDENT WILL NAME DELEGATES

**WASHINGTON**—The House today passed a resolution authorizing the President to appoint American delegates to the international conference on education at The Hague this summer, but without providing an appropriation for their traveling expenses.

## DORCHESTER DAY EVENTS PLANNED

Celebration of Dorchester day, June 12, was discussed last night at the Dorchester Club. No decision was reached as to whether there should be a parade. Delicate action on the parade will be taken at the meeting Wednesday night.

## SCHOOL SITE BIDS ASKED

**SALEM, Mass.**—Bids for a site upon which to build the new Independent Agricultural school for the county of Essex have been called by the trustees. The specifications are that the site be a farm or farms containing at least 100 acres, centrally located, and with transportation facilities which give easy access from all over the country. Bid must be filed in the Essex court house, Salem, on or before Tuesday, May 20 at 10 a. m.

## STRIKING TRACKMEN TALK PEACE

Representatives of the 280 trackmen employed on the terminal division of the Boston & Maine railroad, who are striking for increased wages, today held a conference with A. B. Correll, chief engineer of the division, in an effort to adjust matters.

## LIEUT.-GOV. WALSH TO SPEAK

**CLINTON, Mass.**—Lieut.-Gov. David L. Walsh is to speak at the high school graduation exercises June 24 or 26. The date has not been decided on definitely, in being the desire to fix the one most convenient to the Lieutenant-Governor.

## LIBRARY TRUSTEES CHOSEN

Trustees of the Boston Public Library have elected Josiah H. Benton, president; William F. Kenney, vice-president, and Delta Jean Deery, clerk for the ensuing year.

## COOPERATIVE FARMS ON VIRGINIA SOIL PURPOSED

**RICHMOND, Va.**—Publication has been made of a plan to establish in Virginia a cooperative farming community of considerable proportions. W. J. Murphy, agent of the prospective investors, has asked of Commissioner of Agriculture George W. Koiner necessary information as to soils and climatic conditions. In brief, the plan of the syndicate is to secure 20,000 acres of Virginia land and divide it into 40 and 80-acre farms.

## PEACE IN JAPAN ISSUE IS CERTAIN SAYS MR. BRYAN

**WASHINGTON**—Before leaving his desk today for the usual Saturday holiday President Wilson made it plain that reports that he had planned a special cabinet meeting further to consider the Japanese situation were utterly unfounded.

Secretary of State Bryan, who has the Japanese matter in charge, has told the President that an amicable adjustment of the points at issue is certain and the President is content to leave the entire matter in his chief aide's hands.

The Japanese ambassador was closeted with Mr. Bryan for 50 minutes today. When he emerged all he would say was that the situation remained unchanged.

Ambassador Chinda laid the whole protest before Mr. Bryan, and discussed each detail minutely. The secretary of state said he would see President Wilson this afternoon on the President's return from Mount Vernon and would repeat to him the ambassadors detailed statement after which Ambassador Chinda would again be received by Secretary Bryan.

America and Japan opened negotiations regarding the California land legislation Friday when Secretary Bryan had two meetings with Ambassador Chinda at the state department.

While there had been a number of exchanges between the two officials since the inception of the California legislation, until today they had been informal and based upon the desire of the Japanese government to avert an open issue.

**SACRAMENTO, Cal.**—A new bill, providing for a census of the Japanese population of California and for the gathering of information and statistics concerning the class and acreage of lands held by them has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Caminiti under suspension of rules.

**ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOL RESTORED**

Stern measures by parents and teachers have been rewarded by regular attendance of boys and girls at school, some of whom attempted to strike for one session instead of a two-session term.

Only in one instance yesterday was it reported that children had given trouble.

In Malden 35 pupils of the Emerson school refused to enter the building, but ran away when police officers appeared.

In the legislative order that was introduced in the House yesterday, the joint committee on rules was asked to take under advisement the "present situation of unrest" and revolt of school children of Boston, Cambridge and vicinity, with a view to determining the contributory causes.

**STORE STRIKE TO BE INVESTIGATED**

**BUFFALO, N. Y.**—Frank Tierney, secretary of the state factory investigating committee is here to inquire into the strike of 2800 department store employees, especially as regards the question of the minimum wage. The federation of churches and the Consumers League are endeavoring to bring about arbitration.

Efforts of Mayor Fuhrman to bring about arbitration between the 300 striking express wagon drivers and the general agents of the companies have so far failed. A meeting of 3000 teamsters will be held tonight to ratify a wage scale, the feature of which is a minimum of \$15 a week.

**N. E. SHRINERS STOP OFF IN GALVESTON**

**GALVESTON, Tex.**—Between 800 and 900 Shriners are now in Galveston, representing six temples in all. They came arriving early today and came until noon.

They will leave tonight for the Dallas convention, but 2000 more are expected tomorrow. There are here now: Melville Temple of Springfield, Mass.; Palestine Temple of Providence, R. I.; Kora Temple of Lewiston, Maine; Aleppo Temple of Boston, Mass.; Murial Temple of Indianapolis, Ind., and Damascus Temple, Rochester, N. Y.

**STREET MATRON PROPOSAL MADE**

Appointment of a street matron was the chief topic under discussion at the annual meeting of the Boston City Federation of Woman's Clubs held yesterday at the South Bay Union, 640 Harrison avenue.

"The street matron would do a citizen's duty on the street without police authority," said Mrs. Robert A. Woods, reporting for the committee.

## SENATORS VISIT WEST POINT

**WEST POINT, N. Y.**—The committee on military affairs of the United States Senate arrived today for the annual inspection of the military post. They came up the Hudson from New York on Vincent Astor's yacht. The party will be the guests of Vincent Astor Sunday at the Rhinebeck estate.

## INDIANA SOCIETY TO DINE

**WASHINGTON**—The Indiana Society of Washington holds its annual dinner at the New Ebbitt house tonight. Over 300 guests have accepted invitations to attend. A message from Governor Ralston will be read.



## Party Reorganization Seen

### ENTRY OF WOMEN INTO ALL TRADES MEETING'S THEME

**CULTURE AND CASH**  
Jack's letters home from school are very Deep, I think, and frank; They send mother to the dictionary And father to the bank.

### PROSPECTIVE

If the tariff bill which seeks to make its way through Congress is to carry, Thenforth our "Uncle Sam" will take Less customs than was customary.

### COMPROMISE

If one's neighbors will keep chickens, It is generally agreed, One should give up growing garden stuff And grow just chicken feed.

### "M-O-N-Y"

In the matter of urban transportation systems it is quite obvious that in the present state of public opinion underground lines stand higher than do the elevated ones. Of the two kinds, the tunnel has come out on top.

### "SUBSTITUTE"

They say of sweet, fine lobster meat We'll sometime be bereft; Well, folks who read need give small heed They'll still have "Crabbe's Tales" left.

### "PROBABLE"

When the spelling reformers have their way, Sometime, no doubt, they will, Though money is "short

# Boston's South American Party Talks of Projects En Route

**Boston Commerce Party's Days Aboard Metapan, Busy With Preparatory Reading, Language Study and Trade Talks**

## BETTER ATTITUDE

**Member of Group Sees Necessity of United States Merchants Adapting Methods in Catering for More Southern Business**

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

**O**N BOARD the Metapan, en route from Boston to Colon, Panama—During the past few years there has been a rapidly growing realization among the business men of the United States that great opportunities are being neglected in our commercial relations with our neighbors who reside to the southward.

We may well take notice of what is going on in these South American countries. These countries are not the tropical wildernesses and barren wastes that we so often imagine; but they are, on the other hand, vast, richly endowed, undeveloped but rapidly developing countries which are to contribute magnificently during the next century to the wealth and prosperity of the world.

There is Brazil—larger than our own great country—with its splendid Amazon furnishing a waterway for ocean-going steamers for 2000 miles inland to the very heart of the source of much of the world's rubber, and its valuable coffee lands which furnish a beverage for millions of people throughout North America and Europe. To the south of Brazil are three prosperous countries, Paraguay, Uruguay and Argentina, the latter being the most progressive of the South American republics. Argentina is blessed with extensive plains which outrival our own in the West, and over which millions of cattle and sheep graze. Along the entire west coast of the continent run the barren Andes; barren in name only, for they are indeed "the world's treasure house," which Pizarro wrested from the Incas and which furnished Spain with the means of carrying on her extensive and successful wars. The narrow coastal plains of Chile and Peru are very rich; and where the rivers flow across them vegetation is luxuriant. The arid parts await only irrigation before they too will become green with plant life.

## Enterprise, Ability There

Not only do these nations possess great natural resources, but they also possess peoples who are willing and anxious to bring their countries up to the point of greatest possible prosperity. Those who are controlling affairs in South America are not ignorant men, neither are they incapable and continually stirring up new revolutions against the existing government if they themselves are not in power, or defending their interests from revolutionists if they are in power. This sort of thing is of the past. In fact, such a state of affairs has never been existent in the South American countries, as it has been in Central America.

The South American nations have cities which compare favorably with the best in our own country; universities which were old when our first ones were founded; good railroad systems, and systems which are growing and improving very fast; large commercial houses which do an immense amount of business; and governments in the hands of very able men. And above all, it should be noticed that they are continually improving their conditions as only wealthy, undeveloped and well-managed countries can improve.

South American countries present a paradox; they are old, yet new. They are old in civilization and history. How many of us realize that before Puritan set foot on New England soil there was a Bolivian city, far up in the Andean plateau, which could boast of over 100,000 inhabitants. La Paz was settled in 1545. Some of our American colleges and universities may be proud of a long and brilliant history, but when the first of our New England colleges was founded the University of San Marcos at Lima, Peru, was about as old as our own are now. When our country was an unbroken wilderness, South American mines were furnishing the wealth which made Spain the greatest of the nations.

But in all things the South American countries are not old. As world powers they are now developing. Railroads are being built; harbors are in the process of improvement; immigrants are pouring into some of these countries in astonishing numbers; exports and imports are increasing by leaps and bounds; and hitherto inaccessible regions are being put to economic purposes. In short, they are old countries—with excellent cities and commercial centers, but for the most part made up of vast undeveloped areas—experiencing all of the boom of a western town of the past 25 or 30 years.

## United States' Part

What part does the United States play in this great economic drama? An answer may be found in the trade statistics of South American countries. Far in the lead in commercial importance we find Great Britain, Germany and the United States compete for second place. However, this by no means tells the entire story, for it is only our great trade in Brazilian rubber and coffee which places us in approximately the same commercial position as Germany. Germany sends a great deal more to Argentina, Brazil and Chile than we do and uses a great deal more of Chilean and Argentine products.

Why do we occupy this very unsatisfactory position? Great Britain has long been the greatest manufacturing and exploiting nation in the world, and of necessity, it has been a great consuming nation. English commercial skill, the great British merchant marine and London—the commercial center of the world—have made Great Britain the greatest commercial power in South America, as they have all over the world. Present trade routes bring Ecuador, Bolivia, Chile, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay and Brazil—in fact, nearly all of South America—as near to London and Hamburg as to New York. This accounts then in great part for the preeminence of England and Germany in the trade of the west coast and southern part of South America. However, the opening of the Panama canal will greatly modify this situation and in a few months more we will have the advantage in the trade with the west coast. Are we going to seize this advantage?

It must be said, to our disgrace, that the situation of the South American countries in relation to established trade routes does not wholly explain the status of the three most important countries in South American trade. In other words, superior trade methods of the English—and of the Germans especially—have enabled these nations to gain this great commercial prize. The German exporting house, and this is also true of the English, develops its trade in a skilful manner. One never hears of a German doing business in South America with a lack of knowledge of his customers' customs, their language, their likes and dislikes. The German is always obliging and does business as it must be done in South America. This is not true of American exporting houses. Their motto seems to be, "If you do not like our methods, you need not buy our goods."

## Attitude Needs Change

This attitude can be explained, but it cannot be excused. We are a young country; our energies have been used in developing our own resources, and we have not been forced by a dense and fast growing population to need foreign markets in the same way that England and Germany have been compelled to expand their trade relations. Up to this time, we have been in somewhat the same position that the more advanced South American countries are in now. But we must not forget that a time is coming when we must develop markets for our manufacturers, and when we will be compelled to secure new provision sources for our industrial population. For some products this time has already arrived. While, perhaps, we do not at present need to develop commercial relations with the new South American countries as the European countries must, nevertheless, the time is coming when we will be in just that position. It will then be too late to develop our relations with the South American countries. We must seize our opportunities now.

When the Panama canal is opened, a new era of commercial prosperity must dawn for the eastern section of the United States. In order to profit first and to the greatest extent by the new trade possibilities, and also to make up for former commercial indifference and mistakes, so that New England may increase its influence in all South American countries—in those countries whose commerce will remain unaffected by the new water route, as well as those whose commerce will be greatly affected—New England hopes to become well acquainted with her South American neighbors, and to learn their customs and their needs, as well as our opportunities.

This, in general way, has answered the "why" of this South American tour. We have, as neighbors, vast countries with wonderful resources and possibilities, countries which are now beginning to awaken commercially. We have been idle too long; and other nations have profited by our ignorance and indifference. To insure our future, we must place ourselves in a position to become the greatest factor in South American trade.

Beginning of the Tour

If any idea of the enthusiasm which this tour has awakened in New England, and of the importance which New Englanders think this tour is to have, may be judged by the send-off which the party received as the Metapan drew away from the United Fruit company's wharf at Boston at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of April 24, then New England has certainly realized at last that great possibilities lie in South America, and that this tour should be the entering wedge for new, large, and prosperous commercial relations. At any rate, those aboard the Metapan could not fail to appreciate the royal farewell which they received, and they realized that throughout the entire trip they would be united to the people they had left behind them in New England by bonds less visible but far stronger than the colored streamers which were strung from hands on ship to others on the wharf, and which symbolize the intangible connections which will pull the members of the tour back to New England in a few months, safe and sound, as everyone hopes, and full of glad news of New England's commercial future.

After final farewells had been thrown across the water to the three escorting boats, and after the pilot had cast off, the party commenced at once to become acquainted. The spirit of good fellowship which prevailed on board the Metapan from the start augured well for a pleasant trip.

By Saturday, everyone had become accustomed to his new surroundings, and all were prepared to enjoy themselves to the utmost. Immediately after breakfast a large portion of the party assembled on the promenade deck for the first

## COOPERATION DECLARED WAY TO SPREAD NEW ENGLAND PRODUCTS

**Boston Commerce Secretary Sees Hope That Trade Organizations in Territory Will Eventually Make More United Effort**

## CONCESSIONS NEEDED

**T**HERE'S a man in Boston whose distinction it is to see that the businesses of others run smoothly; whose relation to the trade wheels of the community is somewhat like that of the electrical "governor" to the machinery it controls.

James A. McKibben, secretary to the Boston Chamber of Commerce, is that man.

Should you happen in upon Mr. McKibben at his office on the fourth floor of the Chamber of Commerce building, India street, perhaps you would get the impression that here was an individual with almost nothing to do. To be sure, on the large, flat-topped desk of the secretary there are stacked documents galore, and if your inquisitiveness gets the better of prudence the eye may catch glimpses of letters in many languages and from many countries. But on the whole there is such an atmosphere of serenity about the place, Mr. McKibben sits in such an attitude of patient listening while the visitor furnishes his excuse for intruding that one is apt to think that the secretary of a towering commercial organization is simply an all-the-year-round vacation.

Right there is where outward impression needs radical correction. Perhaps Mr. McKibben does listen patiently; perhaps he gives of his time for the nonce; but be sure that all this is for a purpose.

The man whose guiding hand helps to steer 3000 busy men of trade metaphorically past many shoals knows the value of minutes as do comparatively few in New England, and if you have a quarter of an hour with him you may be sure it is because the secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce thinks it also may be of some benefit to the people he is chosen to serve.

Because Pittsburgh has evolved a novel publicity system that seems to work well, Mr. McKibben was asked for an opinion and as to whether Boston has something of the same nature. The Pittsburgh plan, conducted under the auspices of the Pittsburgh industrial development commission, includes a bureau that furnishes news of excellence to many daily and trade papers throughout the country. A case in point was when A. W. and R. B. Mellon gave \$500,000 to the University of Pittsburgh for the establishment of an industrial research laboratory. No time was lost by the bureau to make the gift known to more than 300 daily papers.

## News Service Praised

"That's a fine idea," Mr. McKibben exclaimed. "Pittsburgh always does things well. Would the idea work out well?" Who can tell without giving the plan a trial?

"As a matter of fact," the secretary of the chamber emphasized as he leaned forward, economizing voice and distance, "every community does something that it considers best adapted for its commercial expansion. Boston may have this or that which finds its best application in these quarters.

"Now as to this publicity campaign of the Pittsburgh industrial development commission. Certainly here is something that sounds good. Think how much it means to enlist trade and other publications throughout the country to publish news about one's city. As a booming agency this Pittsburgh publicity plan seems admirable. But one thing needed is that the items must be catchy, valuable, and reliable. And another thing, it takes money to set the machinery in motion."

Mr. McKibben paused. "The financial

rehearsal of the South American tour

choir, or the Pan-American Glee Club,

as one member christened it. It may be said that, due largely to the admirable efforts of former Mayor Logan of Worcester a choir-master, this first rehearsal was a great success, so that by the time Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston came up on deck he was greeted by a well rendered song, appropriate to the occasion.

His honor, as all may realize, responded fittingly.

Days on Board

If the athletic sports which continued throughout the day did not bring forth any surprising ability, nevertheless, they did show that all on board ship—dignified mayors and business men, college professors, younger men, and even the ladies—were of about the same age, and this certainly could not have exceeded 16 years. Age and sex deterred no one from entering all events; and two gentlemen, Mayor Fitzgerald and former Mayor Logan, were among the most prominent. However, Mayor Fitzgerald entered one event too many, and consequently, in jumping the rope, he was very badly beaten by a fair competitor, who owed her supremacy, no doubt, to early training in that line.

Several dances were held during the trip on the promenade deck; and if the number of ladies was limited the keen competition for them as partners more than offset the lack of numbers. One evening, this problem was finally solved by dividing the gentlemen of the party into three classes according to seniority,

## LOOKOUT FOR BUSINESS MEN ON DUTY



James A. McKibben, secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, at his desk

question," he continued, "must always be an uppermost consideration. Cooperation, of course, makes the money problem touching good publicity easier of solution. I can say for the members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce that they realize that it pays well for a body to put one way. But New England is a big territory and New England commercial interests dovetail, or at least they ought to."

"What has become of the New England Business Federation, launched with some enthusiasm a year ago last January?" was next asked.

"You're leading me on delicate ground," replied the secretary, cautiously, "and yet, why not speak out the facts? To be candid, that was an idea that held some splendid promises, but which failed of fulfillment.

## Necessary Aid

"You see, New England is peculiar from a geographical standpoint and this peculiarity is apt to sometimes make itself felt in New England trade relations. But, for myself, I cannot even now see why the plan should not have worked out well, as originally laid down. I am very certain that the Boston chamber was ready to go the whole distance so as to accommodate all the other business organizations which it was desired to have cooperate."

"And what was the difficulty?"

"The difficulty was to make many of the more distant trade bodies understand that it was to their advantage to help along financially. I am very sure that such men as now compose the Pittsburgh industrial development commission do not expect to do big things with little money. No! Publicity of the right sort is not a cheap first investment, although we all know how well it pays in the end."

"Boston was willing to do its share and more, but there was not enough solid cooperation throughout New England. Now don't understand me as saying that these various organizations did not wish to do what they thought was best for themselves. As they saw the light, probably they couldn't have done different. Furthermore, I am not hopeless as to the future and there may yet come a time when this whole territory along the Atlantic coast will take advantage of the trademark now established the world over, 'New England made.'

Mr. McKibben said that a great difficulty in the past had been to interest some of the smaller trade bodies throughout New England because of the belief among some of the members that what was to be done for cooperation was mainly for the purpose of benefiting the Boston Chamber of Commerce. He was emphatic, however, that this was far from being the case. Financial cooperation, he declared was made necessary

as soon as they get into a room with two other men one of the three must begin to make some concession for the purpose of obtaining united action."

"And somewhere else during his address at this annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce President Storrow said: 'Many of our merchants have never thought much on this question, have never realized the price one has to pay for associated effort. They have been monarchs in their own domain of business; they have had things continually their own way; they have issued orders, and have expected their subordinates to accept them without question.'

"It is a valuable experience to a merchant who has always had this attitude to sit in one of our Chamber of Commerce committees and hear a man of as much authority, as much influence, and as much knowledge, take precisely the opposite view on some question in regard to which the first man felt he was almost divinely inspired."

"I am merely citing President Storrow," Mr. McKibben added, "because to me it seems to fit exactly the case as it applies to New England cooperation. And that's about all."

Mr. McKibben then turned to some of his other tasks. And there were half a dozen men waiting in the ante-room for an opportunity to see the secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. He was emphatic, however, that this was far from being the case. Financial cooperation, he declared was made necessary

"just for a minute."

countries by ties of friendship and esteem, as well as by commercial relations.

This same thing is shown by the two Spanish classes, one for those who know nothing of the language, and the other for those slightly familiar with it, which meet in the lounge room daily at 9 and 10 a.m., respectively. These classes are conducted under the leadership of Senor Juan Alfonso De Gomar of Milford, Del. Senor Gomar is a Spanish gentleman who is at present in charge of the South American export department of a dental supply house. He has traveled extensively in the Argentine, and other South American countries, and has had considerable experience as a Spanish teacher;

so it is hoped that the dozen young men of his class will be able to converse in Spanish with sufficient fluency to make themselves understood by the time the party reaches Buenos Aires.

Conversation very easily and often turns to South American affairs. Every one is eager to learn the opinions of his fellows concerning the best way to approach the problems of the trip; and the tone of the conversations shows that most of the members of the tour hope to definitely establish the beginning of South American commercial connections.

As I write—it is now Sunday, April 27—a glance out of the writing room window shows great masses of brown seaweed floating by, often nearly a half acre in extent. This is what is known as gulf weed, and is borne towards Europe from the Caribbean by the gulf stream,

which we are now in. Flying fish fit from wave to wave as they dash from the path of the vessel; and occasionally a school of porpoises frolic a few feet in front of the ship's prow, as if daring the iron monster to catch them. At night, the foam and spray thrown aside as we plow through the waves shine brilliantly with a multitude of tiny phosphorescent lights. Each day the temperature rises. And all these signs tell us that we are fast approaching the wonderful Caribbean. The captain tells me that we shall pass San Salvador at about 5 p.m., tomorrow. From that time we will be in the midst of the numerous islands of the Indies until we reach Kingston, Jamaica, where we hope to arrive Tuesday afternoon.

## At Kingston

KINGSTON, Jam.—Arrived Apr. 30. No account of the trip from Boston to Kingston would be complete without at least a brief mention of the surprise which Captain Spencer and the other officers of

the Metapan planned for the entertainment of their guests the night before we reached Kingston. When the passengers came up from dinner they found a portion of the promenade deck transformed into a miniature fairyland, with gay flags and many colored lights. Thanks to the efforts of the ship's officers the evening will long be remembered by the members of the party.

The pleasure part of the tour will now be over. While a pleasant time is hoped for throughout the entire trip, nevertheless, from the time we arrive at Colon it is expected that most of the time will be given over to business. Representatives of business houses, writers, and investigators will all be gathering business data, while at the various South American ports and cities, and between times they will work up the material thus gained, and study results. If the business part of the trip achieves such success as has the pleasure part, New England will have reason to feel proud of her efforts in opening new commercial fields.

## HEADMASTERS CONSIDERING QUESTION OF SCHOOL DRILLS

**Special Committee Will Decide Whether or Not There Shall Be a General Annual Prize Contest and That High Grades Conduct Separate Competitions**

Shall there continue to be a big annual prize drill among the general high schools of Boston, or shall there be no drill, except in those instances when separate high schools may decide to conduct such on their own account; and shall there be such an organization as high school cadets, with their uniforms, annual drills and parades?

The first question is one now under consideration by a special committee of high school headmasters composed of Frederic A. Tupper of the Brighton high school, George W. Earle of the Hyde Park high school and John F. Eliot of the East Boston high school who are to report their findings at the meeting of the Headmasters Association next Tuesday afternoon.

The second part of the question is involved although not regarded as necessarily an immediate issue and probably will not come up for decisive action at this time. It is said that a large number of headmasters, especially those who have held such positions for a number of years, are opposed to the organizations of cadets, thinking them less beneficial to the individual than general athletics and not in harmony with the growing movement for world peace. There are other reasons also why they are not in favor of it.

They see, however, that the boys themselves are strongly in favor of the organization and that

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United States Pneumatic Tires are guaranteed when filled with air at the recommended pressure and attached to the rim bearing with either both the common bearing inspection stamp. When filled with any substitute for air or attached to any other rims than those specified, our guarantee is withdrawn.

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Extreme simplicity, perfect control, gasoline and tire economy and easy-riding qualities, recommend the 50 H. P. 6 cylinder Fiat. F-I-A-T of Turin conquered the old world before extending its factories to the new. On the bad roads of India and the boulevards of France you hear Fiat praises sung. No other American car can begin to approach this world-wide approbation.

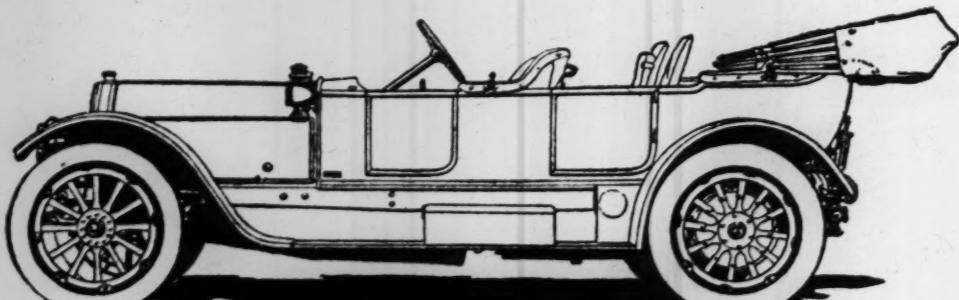
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Fiat 50 H. P. 6 Cyl. 7-Passenger Touring Car

(22)

## Of Interest to the Automobile Owner

### BLANKS ARE OUT FOR GRAND PRIZE AUTO CONTEST

Conditions Named for Famous  
American Gold Cup Trophy,  
Which Will Be Run at Savan-  
nah Next November

#### DISTANCE 400 MILES

NEW YORK—Special efforts are being made by those who have the grand prize automobile race in charge this year to make the event the most successful one of its kind ever held in this country. This year the race will be held in Savannah, and, while it does not take place until the 27th of next November, entry blanks have already been issued and the specifications regarding the event are now made known.

The total prizes this year amount to \$7000, divided as follows: First prize, \$3500; second prize, \$2000; third prize, \$1000, and fourth prize, \$500. The length of the course to be run over the famous Chatham county roads of Savannah will be approximately 11.44 miles, which must be covered 35 times, making the total distance of the race about 400.4 miles.

In case the number of cars entered is excessive, taking into account the length of the course, the contest committee of the automobile Club of America will run an elimination contest. The race is to be run under the racing rules of the Automobile Club of America, and such additional rules for the race as may be adopted by the contest committee.

The following entrance fees will be charged: One car, \$1000; two cars, \$1500; three cars of the same manufacturer, \$1750. American entries should be made direct to Harvey Granger, Savannah Automobile Club. American and foreign cars are eligible to compete, but no more than three cars of one make may be entered. Foreign entries must be made through the recognized automobile club in the country in which the car is manufactured. The miscellaneous rules governing the race follow:

The committee in charge of the race reserves for itself the right to restrict any entry or entries, and to make such changes in the rules of the race as in its judgment are necessary.

Each car must carry two persons, seated side by side.

All cars taking part in the race must have (1) a reverse gear driven by the motor; (2) an exhaust that is not directed toward the ground; (3) the overall width of the car must not exceed 6ft. 2ins.

The position of competing cars at the starting line will be according to receipt of entry. If two or more cars of one manufacturer are entered at the same time, they will occupy the same relative position after each single entry has been given its position.

This will be the fifth Grand Prix race to be run for the Automobile Club of America grand prize cup, which was donated with a view of stimulating interest in international automobile road races, to be held in America. There have been two Grand Prize races held over the Savannah course, those of 1910 and 1911, the late David Bruce-Brown winning both races.

#### TO SAVE THE RUBBER FOOTBOARD

The best way to prevent a ragged, ugly patch where the driver's heels rest behind the brake, clutch and accelerator pedals in a car which has the footboard covered with rubber matting, is to cover these portions of the rubber with squares of thick, tough leather. These are best attached by thin strips of steel across the top and bottom edges, the steel being perforated for screws to pass through the rubber into the wood beneath.

#### GREAT ADVANTAGE TO CARBURETOR ADJUSTER

When Mounted on the Dash Board This Device is Handy and Easy to Manage, and by Governing Mixture is Great Fuel Saver

Until recently most manufacturers have taken the ground that the operator should not tamper with the adjustments of his carburetor, but should let it remain as set at the factory, but of late several conditions have combined to modify the manufacturers' attitude in this matter, and now nearly all late models are provided with one and often more than one carburetor adjustment control, operable from the driver's seat, says a writer in Horseless Age. The increase of popular knowledge regarding the rudiments of carburetor adjustment, the necessity for an especially rich mixture in order to be able to start the motor on low test fuel in cold weather, the growing realization of the necessity for different adjustments in different weather conditions and the increasing desire upon the part of operators to economize to the utmost the high priced fuel now being used are among the reasons for the general adoption of dashboard control.

It is not generally realized that in the every day, practical use of automobiles by all kinds of people under all conditions of service, carburetor adjustment is by all odds the most important factor in fuel economy, but this is the fact. Practically it is of greater importance than such considerations as bore and stroke ratio, and, within limits, the design of the carburetor itself. A badly adjusted carburetor can set at naught the economy inherent in a good motor and car-bu-tor design.

The provision of adequate dashboard adjustments enables an operator who is willing to attend to the matter to keep his carburetor at all times in the most efficient adjustment of which it is capable, and thus to economize on fuel to the utmost, but it is necessary to employ these adjustments in an intelligent manner.

These adjustments are usually of one or the other of the following kinds, and two or even three may be found upon the same car:

(1) A means for increasing or decreasing the primary air supply which passes around the fuel jet of the carburetor, usually consisting of butterfly valve or shutter, located in the primary air intake pipe. The more nearly this shutter is closed the more the primary air supply is restricted, the greater is the vacuum at the fuel jet, the higher is the rate of flow of gasoline through the jet and the richer is the mixture. Opening the shutter produces the opposite results and weakens the mixture.

(2) A means for regulating the supply of auxiliary air, usually consisting of a device for varying the spring tension against which the automatic auxiliary air valve opens. Moving this adjustment so as to weaken the spring action tends to weaken the mixture and vice-versa.

(3) A means for slightly opening and closing the needle valve that controls the flow of fuel through the jet. Opening this valve produces a richer mixture and vice versa.

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Adjustment (1) is chiefly intended for use in producing a rich mixture to facilitate starting, the shutter being nearly closed to effect this, but it is also designed for use in regulating the quality of the mixture in running. Any closing of the shutter enriches the mixture through the entire range of throttle opening, but the effect of a given degree of closing is most noticeable at large gas demands. The setting of the needle valve should be such that this adjustment shall have an effective range on each side of what may be called a normal mixture. After starting the motor with this adjustment well to

the position of competing cars at the starting line will be according to receipt of entry. If two or more cars of one manufacturer are entered at the same time, they will occupy the same relative position after each single entry has been given its position.

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#### WASTE POOR FOR LAST CLEANING

Never clean bearings, connecting rods, pistons, crank shafts, or the inside of crank cases with cotton waste just before assembling, because the thousands of little fibers stick to the surfaces of these parts, and when the motor is in action, the oil collects, and carries them to some portion of the system where they may clog the flow of oil to such an extent that a burnt-out bearing may be the result.

#### INSPECT BRAKE CABLES OFTEN

Frequent inspection should be made where brakes are operated with wire cables, especially in places where they pass around a bend, or where they are apt to chafe. A cable is likely to give way at a critical moment if one or two strands of the cable have broken, as the rest soon follow.

#### AUTO RADIATORS SHOULD BE CLEANED AND DRAINED

Harrison Boyce Says a Thorough Rinsing Is Necessary at This Season of the Year to Remove Rust and Prevent Clogging of the Cooling System

At this season of the year some attention should be paid to the water in the cooling system of a car, according to Harrison Boyce, an authority on motors and motor heat. The water should be drained from the radiator and it should be rinsed out with fresh water with a small amount of common washing soda, and again rinsed out with fresh water only.

More or less rust from water jackets and some of the metal parts of the cooling system collects and settles thickly at the bottom of the radiator, and if this is

### MIDDLE WEST LEADS IN GOOD HIGHWAYS MOVE

Michigan Has System of Rewards for Road Work Which Brings Results, and Special Auto Owners' Tax for Improvements

#### SOUTH IS BACKWARD

DETROIT, Mich.—States of the East, middle West and far West are doing the most toward building good roads, according to the records of the good roads committee of the American Automobile Association, of which R. D. Chapin is chairman. The prairie and Rocky mountain states and the South are showing interest, but have not accomplished much in their present legislative sessions. New York leads all the states, with her new \$50,000,000 bond issue. Pennsylvania comes next, with Massachusetts, New Jersey and Connecticut following.

Michigan is the leader among the states of the middle West. One of the most beneficial acts of the Legislature which has just ended its session is a special tax on automobiles, aside from the license fee, which will go into the good roads fund. Automobile owners in general approve this tax. The state has a system of rewards for good roads construction, originating with farmers, and this has been extended. Wayne county, in which is Detroit, plans to build soon more of the concrete roads which have been the wonder of the automobile world in recent years.

Indiana has made the greatest advance of any state, in rescinding a law which made the building of the very best roads impossible. The old law limited the kinds of roads that could be built to two—macadam and gravel. The law passed at the 1913 session of the Hoosier Legislature removes this limitation and permits the building of any kind of roads the people may choose. The unit of opinion is the county, as in Michigan.

Illinois and Ohio also have adopted progressive good roads legislation this spring. Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa are moving forward, though not so rapidly as the central states. On the Pacific coast, California has done wonders, many of the counties voting the good roads bonds authorized by the Legislature. Washington and Oregon, though in a much more primitive condition, are beginning to follow California's lead. The South is most backward of all. Most of the southern states have taken only the rudimentary steps toward road improvement.

#### MOTORCYCLE NOTES

One of the latest motorcycle enthusiasts is Bernard Shaw the famous playwright. He is said to have gone 70 in three hours on his first trip.

The meter readers of one of the large lighting companies in the West are now making their rounds on motorcycles furnished by the company.

Tests are being made by the post-office officials at Alva, Okla., as to the practicability of using motorcycles for the delivery of parcel post packages. No less than 158 packages were delivered in one day this way. The packages ranged all the way from a few ounces to the limit.

The Invincible Motorcycle Club of Brooklyn, N. Y., is to hold its annual 200-mile run tomorrow.

The Toronto Motorcycle Club of Toronto, Ont., has 403 members.

About 75 motorcyclists of Evansville, Ind., are planning to ride to Indianapolis, a distance of about 150 miles, to attend the speedway races, May 30.

A special car will be run from New York to Denver to accommodate those desiring to attend the convention of the Federation of American Motorcyclists, July 28 to Aug. 1.

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NON-SKID TIRES

Endure and Economize. Toughness of tread and extra thickness of high-quality building, have made them the standards for mileage obtained. Road-gripping design of buoyant rubber tread reduces upkeep expense by increasing traction and preventing expensive repairs to car mechanism.

Write for book of reasons.  
"What's What in Tires."  
By H. S. Firestone

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# Motor

AUTO OWNER  
NOW PREPARES  
TO TAKE TRIPS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—That spring is here needs no particular poet to tell us, says W. S. Gilbreath, secretary of the Hoosier Motor Club. Motorists know it by the pride of possession (a new car, perhaps all glistening from the factory, new nickel, fresh leather and numerous other signs, or maybe the fresh paint of an old car in her new suit and some extra trapping) for these are the days when possession of a motor car seems to give one a keen spirit for the tour, the run, the short jaunt into fields afar, away from the crush and rumble of the city. The motorist is becoming, however, less cooped up in the winter. The car is rarely jacked up, covered and carefully hidden, for that period. We use our cars practically all the time.

The business man cannot be without it. He finds that time and space have grown smaller in its use. He has found a worthy foe of the elements, and gaining confidence in its use, has ceased to be concerned over things other than the loss of its use. Now that that portion of the year is about past in which he has been mostly compelled by road conditions to stay within the urban walls, he hails with joy the time when he can extend his range of vision.

Other travelers have told him of fields and lanes, rivers and streams, hills and valleys, and increased his interest to go himself and enjoy for himself first hand their pleasures. The engineer bends to his throttle and pounds out the miles. He enjoys the throb of his engine and he looks carefully to all her parts, that they may be smoothly running.

At the end of his day he climbs from the cab and wends his way homeward, and that is business with him. His road is iron and laid out with engineering skill for directness. He may pass through magnificent scenery, his view at times may be grand, but his route is exact and true to line and plummet. Finally it becomes the same old thing, and so to him loses its charm and beauty. It is business with him and he cannot, after the day is done and he is fed, climb back with his family and seek new things.

The motorist drills all day about town. He hurries here and there on business. The streets and buildings perhaps have to him become this same old thing of the engineer, but after hours he can climb back in behind the wheel and with his family travel beyond the walls, seek new lanes, new valleys, new scenes. The engine loses that business tone. It takes on that comf' purr of the old family pet.

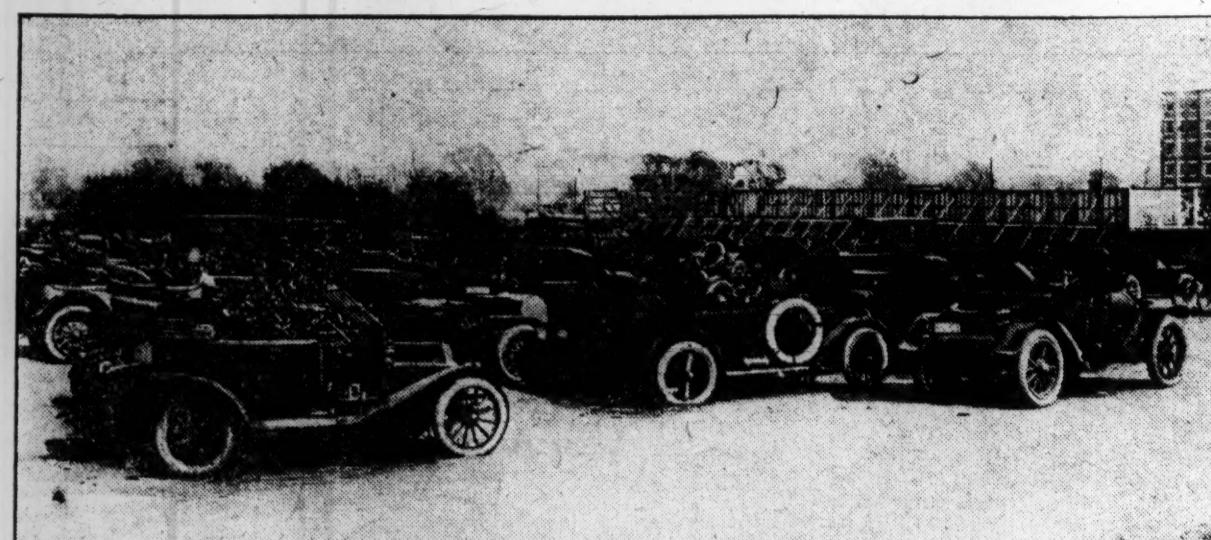
So motorists are beginning to put on new colors, and it will be theirs to weave a web of miles and miles that will serve to cover many an hour in the closed season to come, with a web of memory. The spirit of business of today compels the business person to keep in touch with all conditions. We have had to broaden our view. We have had to learn some things, and get in touch with things which some time since would have seemed little ridiculous to consider as having any bearing whatever on our own immediate little acre. On first thought, it sounds ridiculous that the president, or railroad official, should concern himself about transportation other than rail, especially those apparently unknown fields beyond the hill, but on second thought it is right that he or they should be aware and even anxious about highways even apparently remote from his road.

If the produce from those distant valleys cannot be delivered to his iron rails, he is losing something of his business, so he is necessarily interested in good roads. So it is with the motorist. He is learning rapidly that the fields afar are ripe for the harvest, and his view is broadening. He comes into touch with the other fellow, and pretty soon learns they have in common many things besides atmosphere. Now the average motorist, and especially the new owner, thinks of these green pastures, and knows there are ways and by-ways to reach them. He cautiously feels his way along and soon the season is gone, and from his fellow he hears of things missed, because of timidity, because of a lack of information, because there was no one to point the way, as it were.

Now comes the motor club, and it is unfortunate that we have this word "club" with its various meanings attached to so many phases of our activity, for it does not express, in its present day meaning, what a motor organization, called a club, should do. We say club and we think of parties, games, and what not? It is the social always, the pleasure meaning of the word. But the word does not bear out at all the object of motor organizations. Motorists have, it is true, agreed on certain things, and in their agreement is shown the need of a central bureau, through which the aims and ideas, the

# Touring Season Nears

AUTOMOBILE PROMINENT IN BASEBALL



FEW OF THE MOTOR CARS OUTSIDE FENWAY PARK DURING PLAYING OF CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES

## AUTOMOBILE NOTES

The resignation of C. B. Warren, president of the Indiana Automobile Manufacturers Association, has been accepted by the board of directors and H. O. Smith of Indianapolis has been elected as head of the organization which is making motor car history by its coming tour to the Pacific coast and its boast of the rock highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Carl G. Fisher, the Indianapolis Speedway man and the originator of the plan for automobile manufacturers to build an all-the-year-round highway across America, has been chosen as a member of the board of directors and R. P. Henderson, tour treasurer.

The end of 1915 will see 2700 miles of perfect road in California according to motorists who have been in that state. The sum of \$18,000,000 is now being spent under the supervision of three commissioners appointed by the governor of the state and an engineer chosen by the director of public works in Washington, thus insuring the actual expenditure of the money on roads.

The time of slow speed limits is past in New York city, where a law has been passed making 15, 20 and 25 miles the speed regulations, based on the density of population.

Detroit motorists are taking a great deal of interest in the second annual reliability run of the Grand Rapids Automobile Club, to be held July 31, and going to Mackinaw and return. Dealers are much interested and a record entry list is already certain.

## REPLACE STRIPPED BOLTS

Stripping is likely to take place at any time, especially if there is much strain on a bolt, and a bolt with a badly worn or otherwise defective thread should be replaced without delay. A nut with an imperfect thread is almost as dangerous,

as in time it will injure the thread of the bolt, and should be well looked after to women.

**FREQUENT ADJUSTMENT NEEDED**

When a different grade of gasoline is used, carburetors in which adjustment is provided for the amount of gasoline supplied to the jet often require readjusting. This should be carefully noted, as erratic running that has been attributed to other causes has often been caused by this.

## BOSTON TO HAVE TRUCK EXHIBIT

A meeting of the Boston Commercial Motor Vehicle Association was held this week, and the matter of holding a truck show for 1914 was fully discussed. The opinion favoring a truck show for 1914 was general, and it is the purpose to hold the exhibit immediately following the pleasure car show.

It is planned to open the pleasure car show on March 7, and close Saturday, March 14, and open the truck show on the following Tuesday, March 17, and close the following Saturday, March 21. By doing this it will overcome some of the difficulty in carrying the exhibition another Tuesday.

## DON'T LET THE BONNET SPOT

Unless particular attention is given to the bonnet when a car has been run through a heavy rain, the rain will stain it far more than the body or wings of the car, as the bonnet becomes hot after a long run. The car should be washed down at once, but where this is not possible, the bonnet should be sponged off, and then lathered lightly to take up the moisture, or it is apt to spot so badly that it will not look right again until repainted.

## NEED INDELIBLE PENCIL

An indelible pencil in the tire repair outfit is very valuable, as after the tire has been solutioned around the puncture, it is almost impossible to find the puncture unless it has been marked with an indelible pencil.

## AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED

May 10.....From 7:22 p. m. to 8:28 a. m.

May 11.....From 7:24 p. m. to 8:30 a. m.

May 12.....From 7:25 p. m. to 8:36 a. m.

May 13.....From 7:26 p. m. to 8:35 a. m.

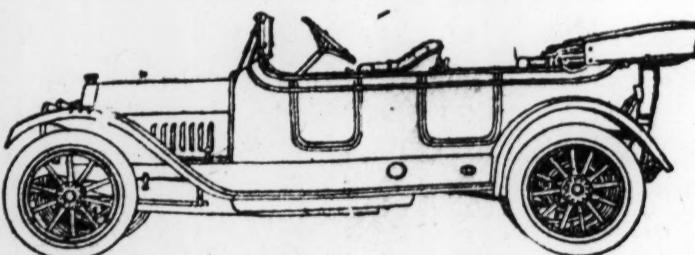
May 14.....From 7:27 p. m. to 8:34 a. m.

May 15.....From 7:28 p. m. to 8:33 a. m.

May 16.....From 7:29 p. m. to 8:32 a. m.

May 17.....From 7:30 p. m. to 8:31 a. m.

# PREMIER



## A Shortage of Cars With These Features

Is the car you are considering buying up to date, half up to date, or is it out of date? The car which is only half up to date is behind the times. The UP-TO-DATE car has

Left Hand Drive      Flush Side Bodies      Clean Running      Self Starter  
Six Cylinders      No Projecting Boards      Tire Inflator  
Hinges      Electric Lights

Would you consider a car up to date without ALL of these features?

A number of different makers, since the latest Premier came out, have added some of these various latest and more approved features to the line they are now offering, but what car besides Premier embodies all these features? None.

Are you interested in a car in which any of these features are missing? Even one or two obsolete features stamp a car out of date—behind the times.

De Luxe catalog and full information furnished upon request.

## Premier Motor Car Co.

of New England

652. Beacon St., Boston

## After the Car Is Chosen

The Question of Supplies  
Here we can be of great service to you  
Complete Catalogue from Tires  
Catalogues Sent on Request

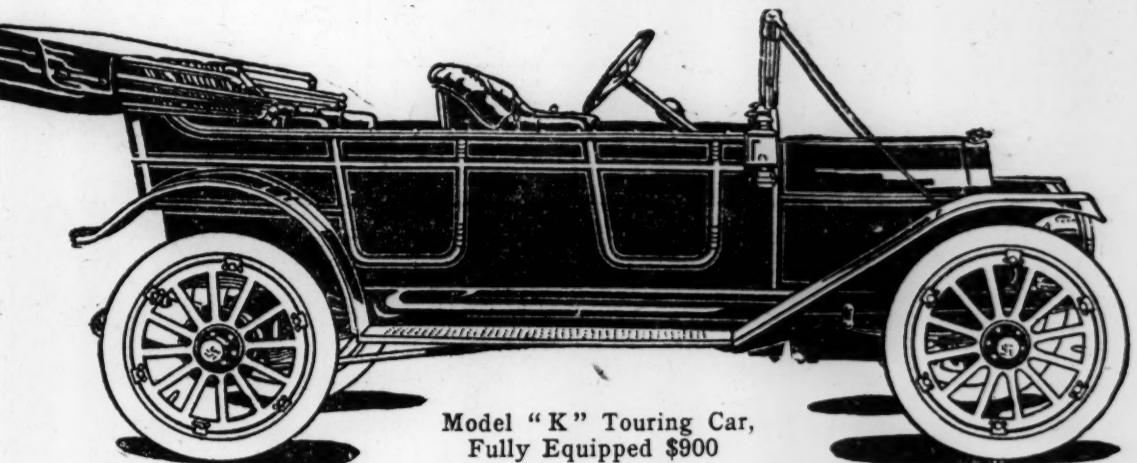
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Frames and Crank Shafts Straightened  
All kinds of bearings made and old ones RECAST  
Rebuilding, Braising, Forging and Autogenous  
Welding, General Machine Work and Automobile Repairing

BEACON AUTO MACHINE CO.  
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# K-R-I-T

Model "K" Touring Car,  
Fully Equipped \$900

Equipment includes three oil lamps, two gas lamps, generator, top with side curtains and top cover, windshield, horn, demountable rims with spare rim, tool kit with jack, and tire repair outfit with pump. All models \$900.

TWO years ago we decided that a motor car, offering all the comfort, even luxury, that one can ask, more power, reliability and general service than one can use, and the absolute minimum cost of maintaining, could be built and sold for \$900. We offer you the proof of that. It is the Krit—all models, fully equipped—\$900.

Krit popularity and Krit success can be traced to two Krit requirements. They are Krit Quality and Krit Service, with Krit Quality in design, materials, workmanship and inspection—Krit Service had to follow. It is a significant fact that more than 4,000 American farmers are driving Krits.

The Krit, therefore, is "the low-priced car of high-priced efficiency."

When you pay more than \$900 for a motor car—for which you can buy a Krit, fully equipped—you are buying superfluous ornaments. You are making that much concession to vanity. For comfort, service and economy you need nothing more than the Krit offers you.

The three prime essentials of motor car service are—The motor, the transmission and the axle.

We know that these are well made—the best made—because we make them all within the Krit organization. The design, the materials and the responsibility are all ours. We build quality into the Krit. We guarantee the Service that must inevitably follow Quality. And our large production and concentration of skill and plant equipment make possible the price.

KRIT MOTOR CAR COMPANY  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

HARRINGTON-THOMPSON MOTOR CARS, Inc.  
188 COLUMBUS AVENUE, BOSTON

# BLAIR DIRECT WORM DRIVE TRUCK



MADE IN THREE MODELS—1½, 2½, and 3½ TONS  
The Blair Patented Sub Frame keeps the Front and Rear Axle Plants and Rear Axle in unchangeable relation to each other. The Blair Truck is used by such dealers as RELIABLE in the Ohio River Valley; the largest producer of elevators; the Frank Parmelee Transfer Company, the largest Transfer company in the world; the Heckler Milling Co. of Minneapolis, and many others.

YOU SHOULD SEE THIS TRUCK BEFORE YOU BUY. WRITE TODAY FOR OUR PROPOSITION

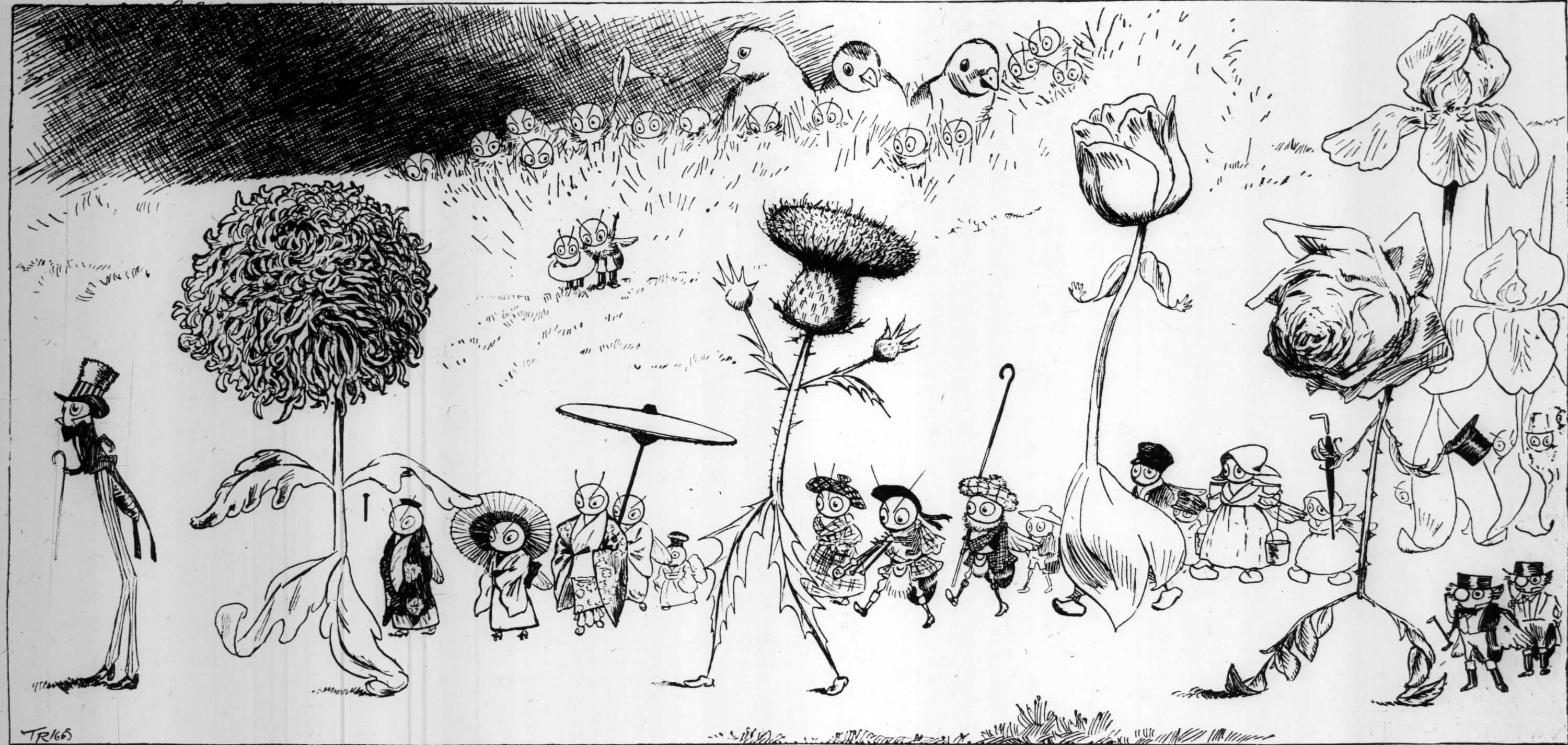
SOME GOOD TERRITORY OPEN FOR LIVE AGENTS

THE BLAIR MANUFACTURING COMPANY  
EASTERN OFFICE AND SERVICE STATION  
293 NORTHAMPTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

DRAWINGS BY  
FLOYD TRIGGSRHYMES BY  
M. L. BAUM

## THE BUSYVILLE BEES



TR165

Boom-tootle, boom-tootle, trumpety-tee,  
O say, can you tell what this music may be?  
Yes! for the flowers on their springtime parade,  
The peace of the nations have plainly displayed.

Hopper we see at the head of the line,  
He plays Uncle Sam and his make-up is fine;  
Next is Chrysanthemum, pride of the hour,  
The oldest and bouncingsest national flower.

ONE HALF WORLD'S BIRDS  
IN THE SPARROW FAMILY

PEOPLE who have made an exhaustive study of birds tell us that the sparrow family includes more than one half the birds in the world today. Many birds besides the sparrows belong to the sparrow family, or to what bird students call the fringillidae. The finches, the buntings, the linnets, the grosbeaks and the crossbills belong to this family, and all have some of the characteristics of sparrows. All birds of the sparrow family, or the fringillidae, have short, stout, conoid bills—that is, shaped like a cone—large and short, but with fine point. This fits them for eating different seeds and grains, for birds of the sparrow family are all seed eaters. They have bills stout enough to crack or peck to pieces grains of corn, yet sharp pointed enough to pick up, apparently with ease, the finest grass or weed seeds.

The English sparrow has a large, stout bill for a bird of its size, which fits it for eating seeds and grains of different sizes. When you throw grains of wheat or barley upon the roof of the porch from your upstairs windows, the sparrows crush them or peck them to pieces with apparently no trouble whatever. They seize a bit of hard bread or cracker and crush it quickly into small bits. Birds with short, stout, sharp-pointed bills are always seed-eating birds, but if they have slender bills they eat fruits, berries and other soft foods.

English sparrows do not migrate like other species, but spend their lives near the place of their birth. The majority of them never get more than, perhaps, 400 yards from the place where they were born. This is notably the case where the country is thinly settled. The towns and cities being far apart, the sparrows seldom get far enough away from home to take up their abode in a new place. Although it has been nearly 60 years since they were introduced into Atlantic coast cities, they have not yet reached California and some of the other western and southwestern states.

Among the sparrows that you will find in the woods and forests in the eastern part of the United States are the vesper sparrow, tree sparrow, chipping sparrow, field sparrow, swamp sparrow, savanna sparrow, grasshopper sparrow, Henslow sparrow, Ipswich sparrow, sharp-tailed sparrow, Nelson sparrow, Acadian sharp-

Sue as the stately Mikado is seen,  
For bees are true suffragists—think of their Queen!  
The meek heir-apparent supports a red parasol—  
(To guess who she is Jane Alida would dare us all).

Sally's ahead—Lady Chancellor proud!  
And Fizzikin Fuzz at the tail of the crowd  
Trots after Bob Tim—he alone, we confess,  
Of the boys likes to wear such a ladylike dress.

And now come the Scotsmen, all led by the Thistle,  
And Buzz has the bagpipes—he makes them just whistle!  
May's walking beside him, his decorous bride,  
With Busy, a braw Hielan' shepherd, beside.

Proud Tulip is next in her sabot feet;  
She is flower of the Dutch, who are so hard to beat;  
That's Sam in the lead—Wilhelmina's his vrow;  
That she carry the milk pails he'll kindly allow.

The Lilies of France are the next on review,  
Their beauty and graces are clear to the view;  
And see Biff and Baff, who with shiniest spurs,  
Are French to the tip of their purple cravats.

And marching along as the guard of the rest  
The Rose of Old England strides on with a zest;  
Sam and Sam are dressed up like John Bull, with a monocle,  
It's glass but it helps them to look quite ironical.

We're sure if you peek round the corner you ought  
To find all the nations that come to your thought;  
There's Germany, led by her cornflower so fair,  
And Italy's lilies of Florence are there;

There's China, Liberia, Chile, Brazil,  
And Russia and Greece hasten the roster to fill,  
With Turkey, Australia and Canada they grow,  
And close up the ranks with the wee Montenegro.

SHORT CUTS IN  
PHOTOGRAPHY

It is well to remember that in developing negatives the more diluted the developer the softer and less sharp in contrast will be the result, whereas in using developing paper of several well-known sorts the opposite is the case: to increase contrast, dilute the developer.

Here is a point to remember when you wish to produce a print for any special purpose; a portrait or a landscape should be developed for softness, both in negative and in print, but a view of a piece of machinery should be treated in the contrary manner.

If you develop without using the tank, you can treat parts of the negative separately, says the Youths' Companion. Wet the plate, lay it upon a sheet of

glass, and swab the surface with a sponge filled with developer, to which a few drops of pure glycerin have been added. The glycerin serves to prevent the developer from drying too soon, or from spreading where it is not wanted. In this way you can give the extra development required to portions of the plate that come up slowly, and at the same time avoid losing detail in the balance of the negative.

## RIDDLES

What is that which you break if you even name it? Silence.

Why are records brittle things? Because they cannot be lowered without breaking.

What is that which we never borrow, yet often return? Thanks.—Montreal Star.

## MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

## KIPMAN

An interesting game is to have some one write a line on a piece of paper, fold it over once and then tell what the last word is and how many words are in the line. The next writer puts down a line of the same number of words or nearly the same, but not rhyming with the last word given out.

The third player must make his last word rhyme with that of the first line and the fourth writer has to end his line with something that sounds like the last word in the second line. This can go on for as many times as there are players. Later the poems are collected and read aloud and they make very funny reading indeed.

Each player who fails to remember the word he or she should receive drops out of the circle and the one remaining in the longest wins the game.—Deseret News.

writer, Rudyard Kipling, and the poet, Frank Dempster Sherman, at East Gloucester, Mass., where they were spending their vacations.

## RIPPLES

Let those present it in a circle and then the one who knows the game best will start it by giving out the title of a verse. Nearly all children have memorized "Mother Goose," so this would be a good one to start with. He says the first word of the first line, the next player on his left says the word after that and so on until the entire circle has recited several times and the verse is finished.

The simple little game was invented one summer afternoon a number of years ago by the famous

## WHY

STAMPS SOLD TO PAY FOR  
PLAY WEEK FOR CHILDREN

**W**HAT is there a slit in a pen-nib? All pen-nibs have a slit running to the point from a little round or oval hole which is cut in the middle of the nib where it begins to taper. Were it not for this slit and the fact that the whole body of the nib is curved, we should be unable to write, says the Children's Magazine. The curvature causes the nib to hold a considerable quantity of ink when it is dipped in the pot, and the slit causes the point of the nib to open into two sections when it is pressed upon the paper, and the ink between these sections is then left on the paper, forming a line or letter, as the case may be. Steel nibs also have two little slits in their sides or shoulders. These are to give greater flexibility to the nib. Gold nibs, being softer, do not need these side slits.

In California and along the Pacific coast are found the Bell sparrow, gray sage sparrow, Merrill song sparrow, desert song sparrow, Oregon vesper sparrow, rufus-winged sparrow, rufus-colored sparrow, western chipping sparrow, sandwich sparrow, Belding sparrow, large-billed sparrow, St. Lucas sparrow, Field sparrow, Nuttall sparrow and golden-crowned sparrow.

California has more birds than any other state in the Union, and therefore more sparrows, says the Michigan Farmer. Among those confined more locally to California than the ones last mentioned are the sooty fox sparrow, Townsend's sparrow, Yukutan fox sparrow, thick-billed sparrow, Stephens sparrow, brown song sparrow, Heerman song sparrow, San Diego song sparrow, Samuels song sparrow, Alameda song sparrow, Bryant marsh sparrow, lagoon sparrow, St. Clements song sparrow, Santa Barbara song sparrow, laguna sparrow and San Benito sparrow.

**WHY IT IS CALLED  
MOUNT VERNON**

The name of Washington's home is familiar to all Americans, but not many know whence it was derived, says an exchange. The Duke of Monmouth had a secretary named Vernon, a prudent, sensible man of business, who found favor in influential quarters, and under William III became a secretary of state.

He left a son, Edward, born in 1684, who much against his father's wishes entered the royal navy and, serving with distinction, rose to the rank of admiral.

In 1722 he was elected to the House of Commons, and having in July, 1739, declared in that place that Portofino Belli might be reduced with six sail of the line, he was sent with a squadron to prove his statement. He succeeded, and on his return he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and had his next birthday anniversary celebrated as a general holiday. From that time, however, his success declined. His expedition to Cartagena, undertaken two years later, completely failed.

The Philadelphia Home and School

Associations, the Alumni and Business

Men's Associations and others entered

heartily into the plans, uniting with the

school principals in making the "Play

week" a great success financially and

in arousing public sentiment for the

extension of playgrounds.

The great factor in the latter achieve-

ment was the field day, May 21, which brought 10,000 public school children and as many more of their parents or friends on to the big Belmont plateau in Fairmount park, to take part in and to witness the athletic games, drills and other exercises, morning and afternoon. Diplomas were awarded to the winners in the school competitions in captain ball and dodge ball. And a wonderful exhibition was made of gymnastic drills with wands, dumb-bells and Indian clubs, marching, fancy steps, etc., as features of playground work. Whole families came to the event and spent the day in the open, so that this notable field day had many of the enjoyable features incidental to a country picnic and was a fitting finale to Philadelphia's "Play week."

## FAMOUS TREES

Washington Elm. Under the shade of this elm Gen. George Washington took command of the colonial army in 1775. The "Burgoyne Elm," at Albany, N. Y. When the British general Burgoyne was brought to Albany, the day after his surrender, this tree was planted.

The beautiful row of ash trees at Mt. Vernon were planted by George Wash-

ington.

A sycamore in Ohio is known as the "Cary tree" because it was planted by Alice and Phoebe Cary, whose poems delight the children.

"Old Liberty Elm," was planted by a teacher long before the revolutionary war and dedicated to the liberty of the colonies. It grew well on Boston Common but was blown down by a storm.

The Charter Oak at Hartford which preserved the written guarantee of the freedom of the colony of Connecticut.

The Eliot Oak of Newton, Mass., under which the apostle John Eliot taught the Indians Christianity.

The Elm tree planted by Gen. Grant on the Capitol grounds at Washington. School Education.

## TWO KINDS

"You must come over and play with the baby some time," said a visitor to a little girl. "Yes, ma'am, maybe I will," answered the little girl. "Is it a walking baby or just a wagon baby?"—Indianapolis Journal.

The Monitor prints one or two games each week. Cut out and paste in blank book and you will have a good collection.



**Furs Stored and Insured**

Cleaning and small repairs without charge.  
Remodeling and altering at *Special Summer Prices*.  
Rugs and Lace Curtains cleansed and stored.

Tremont St.  
Near West

# Chandler & Co.

Tremont St.  
Near West

**Furs Remodeled**

To the newest 1914 styles at *Low Summer Prices*.  
Poor skins removed and new skins substituted.  
Complete renovation of Furs.

## 456 Suits, Dresses and Coats, All in New Models

Quite the logical time to buy as it is quite the logical time of greatest selling  
The stocks are complete, the correct styles are assured, and prices are lower.

Manufacturers are responsible for this, as they are making suits, dresses and coats at one-third lower prices than a month ago, and any garments of like character remaining in stock have to be reduced to the now current prices.

**Tailored Semi-Dress and Dress Suits**

|                                       |           |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| Suits which formerly sold up to 30.00 | Now 18.50 |
| Suits which formerly sold up to 35.00 | Now 22.50 |
| Suits which formerly sold up to 45.00 | Now 30.00 |
| Suits which formerly sold up to 50.00 | Now 35.00 |
| Suits which formerly sold up to 65.00 | Now 45.00 |

**Dresses for Street, Afternoon and Evening Wear**

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| Dresses which formerly sold up to 25.00 | Now 15.00 |
| Dresses which formerly sold up to 30.00 | Now 19.50 |
| Dresses which formerly sold up to 45.00 | Now 25.00 |
| Dresses which formerly sold up to 50.00 | Now 35.00 |
| Dresses which formerly sold up to 75.00 | Now 45.00 |

**Coats for Street, Afternoon and Auto Wear**

|                                       |           |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| Coats which formerly sold up to 22.50 | Now 15.00 |
| Coats which formerly sold up to 30.00 | Now 22.50 |
| Coats which formerly sold up to 40.00 | Now 30.00 |
| Coats which formerly sold up to 50.00 | Now 35.00 |
| Coats which formerly sold up to 65.00 | Now 40.00 |

## Hats at 10.00

Chandler & Co. will present on Monday a special assortment of *New Hats* at 10.00 each, owing to an unusually advantageous purchase of fine millinery materials.

The hats are of a quality rarely obtainable at this price—the styles are smart and exceedingly becoming, and equal the hats that have been selling for 15.00 and 20.00.

**Inexpensive Dresses**

And of the Chandler Quality

The prices range from **5.00 to 13.50**

And the idea that dominates the policy of this department is to see that every garment has *all the qualities possible* for the price asked—in other words, not how cheap, but how good, and it is amazing what stylish, fine quality and effective dresses can be purchased between 5.00 and 13.50.

**Women's and Misses' Rattine Dresses**—dainty embroidery collar and cuffs, white lace trimmings with Val. lace—skirt has side tucks, trimmed with water pearl buttons. Sizes 34 to 42 for women—14, 16 and 18 for misses. Special at **5.95**

**Embroidered Rattine Coat Dresses**—One piece cutaway coat effect of embroidered rattine, hemstitched collar and cuffs—white rattle skirt. Special at **7.50**

**Imported Voile Coat Dress**—cutaway coat effect—white with collar, cuffs and vest trimmed with self material in contrasting shades. Sizes 34 to 42. Special at **10.00**

**Figured Voile Dresses**—Dolly Varden Crepe Dresses—Ramie Linen Tailored Dresses—Rattine Dresses, trimmed with figured voile. Special at **7.50**

**French and Irish Linen Dresses**, trimmed with hand made lace insertion—Irish Linen Dresses, hand made buttonholes in contrasting colors—Rattine Dresses, dainty embroidered collars and cuffs—Crepe Blouse Dresses, draped skirts. Special at **10.50**

**Silk Edeline Dresses**—full blouse with self sash—draped skirt—shadow lace collar and vestee. Special at **13.50**

## Three Remarkable Values in New Scrim Curtains

Curtains made on plain round thread scrim with filet lace insertion, double bands and cluny lace edge. White and Arabian. Value 4.50. Price **3.00**

An effective curtain on fine scrim, real linen lace insertion—double bands and cluny lace edge. White and Arabian. Value 6.00. Price **4.00**

Inexpensive Scrim Curtains, with wide hemstitching hem trimmed with cluny lace edge. Value 2.75. Price **1.95**

**Cretonnes in a Remarkable Variety**

Imported English Cretonnes—effective block prints in most striking colors and designs, old English chintz patterns—many dainty shadow effects. Priced **60c to 1.00**

New Colonial Cretonnes and Taffetas, including verdure effects on dark grounds—light delicate pinks, blues and yellows on white and cream grounds. Priced **35c to 50c**

**A Special Lot of Cretonnes**

20 patterns of Imported Cretonnes—pink, blues, shadow effects, green stripes, etc. Values 35c, 50c to 60c. **28c**

**The Great Sale of****Hartford Saxony Rugs**

Discontinued patterns at about wholesale prices

|                     |       |              |
|---------------------|-------|--------------|
| Size 9.0x12.0 ..... | 50.00 | <b>35.00</b> |
| Size 8.3x10.6 ..... | 45.00 | <b>32.00</b> |
| Size 6.0x 9.0 ..... | 34.50 | <b>21.50</b> |
| Size 3.0x 5.3 ..... | 8.00  | <b>5.25</b>  |
| Size 3.0x 3.0 ..... | 5.00  | <b>3.65</b>  |
| Size 2.3x 3.0 ..... | 3.50  | <b>2.50</b>  |

## INTERRUPTING May White Sale

An entirely different advertisement continuing the progress of our Annual May White Sale was in process.

But the day before this paper went to press a manufacturer of exceptionally fine underwear, one of the best in America, as his products include hand-embroidered and hand-made underwear, as well as the regular makes, came to the conclusion that as many of the other manufacturers had closed out the surplus of their stocks a month or six weeks ago, he would do likewise.

From a wholesale point of view he was rather late, naturally his discounts had to be greater—and he did make an enormous discount for anything as staple as muslin underwear—Fifty Per Cent, or

## One-Half Price

These garments were marked as this advertisement went to print, and every piece in the purchase will be sold on Monday.

### 5.00 to 8.00 Hand Embroidered Night Gowns

There are 412 in all, more high priced Night Gowns than most of the big stores carry—the work is elaborate and beautifully done. The materials are unexcelled, and in cut and fashion they are exactly correct.

We did not have time to sort them or to place the exact value on each one, but the cheapest gown in the LOT WOULD RETAIL FOR 5.00, and there are more than two hundred THAT WOULD RETAIL FOR 7.00 to 8.00. They are going in at one price.....

**2.95**

### 3.00 Night Gowns Beautifully Hand Embroidered

The daintiest of forget-me-not embroidery, real linen cluny lace trimmed—the material is the finest of English nainsook—all in the summer style, very latest of kimono cut—more than 316—EVERY NIGHT GOWN MADE TO RETAIL FOR 3.00. Price.....

**1.50**

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Combinations, hand emb. Value 2.00. Price .....     | <b>1.00</b> |
| Combinations, hand emb. Value 4.50. Price .....     | <b>2.25</b> |
| Combinations, hand emb. Value 5.50. Price .....     | <b>2.75</b> |
| Night Gowns, hand emb. Value 2.00. Price .....      | <b>1.00</b> |
| Corset Covers, hand emb. Value 1.00. Price .....    | <b>50c</b>  |
| Corset Covers, hand emb. Value 1.50. Price .....    | <b>75c</b>  |
| Corset Covers, hand emb. Value 2.00. Price .....    | <b>1.00</b> |
| Night Gowns, many hand emb. Value 1.50. Price ..... | <b>75c</b>  |
| Lingerie Slips, Value 1.50. Price .....             | <b>75c</b>  |
| Lingerie Slips, Value 2.00. Price .....             | <b>1.00</b> |

Several hundred very inexpensive pieces of underwear were included in the purchase.

There are about 200 Corset Covers that would ordinarily sell for 50c and 75c..... Priced **25c** Nearly 200 prs. Drawers, worth 1.10.... Price **55c** About 100 Corset Covers, worth 85c.... Price **38c**

An Opportune Purchase of Waists will be included in this White Sale.

### Crepe de Chine Waists

All white, fine quality Silk in the newest styles, low neck, flat collar, long and short sleeves, crystal buttons, hemstitching and plaiting. More than 200.

Values 5.50, 6.50 and 9.75

**3.85 4.85 5.75**

### Lingerie Waists

Crepe, voile, batiste, the styles and materials are those most in demand—simple but smart models—up to the very minute in style—every waist new.

Values 2.50, 3.00 and 4.00

**All 2.00**

### 135 Oriental Rugs—Mosuls and Guenjes

Usually priced 22.50, 25.00 to 32.50

It is difficult to find good Oriental rugs to sell at moderate prices. A great amount of time must be given to look through many bales, to see which contain the best variety. By purchasing in large quantities, however, the prices are necessarily lower than if they were selected piece by piece.

When these large lots are purchased they must be sorted into different prices, the better pieces offsetting the cheaper Rugs. In this way Chandler & Co. are able to assemble many exceptionally good rugs which can be sold at moderate prices. If these identical rugs were purchased separately they would have to be sold for 22.50, 25.00 and 32.50.

**18.50**  
AND  
**25.00**

### 48 Table Cloths

Worth 9.50 to 12.00 **7.00**

Double satin damask, Irish linen, in up to date patterns in round designs. Sizes 2½x2¼ yds. and 2½x2½ yds.

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1913

## EDUCATOR DELINEATES JAPAN STRUGGLING TO FIND ITSELF

## Wisconsin Economist Sees People of Flowery Land Make Earnest Effort to Develop a Cohesive Nation by Imitation of World's Best in Learning and Government

When a question like that of Japan in its relations to some particular nation comes to the surface, it is important that opposing opinions be met by such an unbiased viewpoint as educators are understood to assume when public thought is likely to be turned this way or that. There is no denying that as a student of international affairs Prof. Paul S. Reinsch of the University of Wisconsin has contributed much clarifying information, and at the present time his "Intellectual and Political Currents in the Far East," thorough-going as it is in its delineation of oriental characteristics, throws what may be considered a clear light on the Japanese at home.

"It is interesting to notice the influence of foreign languages in Japan," writes Prof. Reinsch in discussing the intellectual life of the people. "The study of two foreign languages is required in the higher schools. This is a university entrance requirement to which there has been considerable opposition on the part of the public and the middle schools. The testimony is almost universal that the language requirements of high school students are very meager, and that they are able to get only a smattering during their courses. But it is also argued that there is a far larger demand for men who have a good reading knowledge of some western languages in order to be able to interpret western thought in Japan, rather than for men who may excel in carrying on a conversation."

## Difficulty in Language

Prof. Reinsch deplores that half-educated Japanese are ever ready to parade their faulty English in print, believing, as he says, that many seem to underestimate the difficulties of foreign language. He shows how many, having only a smattering of English, will write newspaper notices and even articles without having them revised by some one who really knows the language.

"Every traveler in Japan," Prof. Reinsch states, "brings back specimens of such diction which in our country have been so deliciously imitated by 'Hashimura Togo.' It admits of no doubt, however, that the study of foreign idioms has exercised an important influence upon Japanese intellectual life. The structure of European languages is logical and strict; the use of the personal pronouns, tenses and numbers gives the Japanese student training in consistent thought and makes him conscious of the logical expression in a manner not to be derived from the mere study of his own language. Many of the authors who have a good knowledge of English have cultivated in their Japanese writings a marked directness of expression and clearness of reasoning. Thus, for instance, the prose of Soseki Natsume or of Koyo Ozaki in many ways indicates the influence of English diction."

The American investigator of Japanese characteristics also refers to Dr. Inazo Nitobe of the first higher school of Tokio, whose lecture tour of the United States a year or so ago afforded Americans an insight into the ease with which Japanese scholars of the higher rank address English-speaking people. Dr. Nitobe is described by Professor Reinsch as follows:

"A man of interesting personality is Dr. Nitobe, also a scolar whose intellectual development has been greatly influenced by western knowledge; in fact, his intellectual culture, aside from Japanese civilization, comes almost entirely from the west. His most famous book is the little volume in praise of Bushido, in which he gives an admirable analysis of that ethical code. Dr. Nitobe has a directness of manner, a candor of speech, which in the eyes of the Japanese make him resemble a foreigner. While in general the Japanese are uncommunicative and even secretive, suppressing their individual thoughts and emotions, Dr. Nitobe speaks out and makes known exactly what he thinks and feels. . . . He professes Christianity but believes the Japanese church should do its own thinking. Aside from his renown as a writer and teacher, Dr. Nitobe is also widely known and in great demand as a speaker at public meetings, rivaling Count Okuma in popularity."

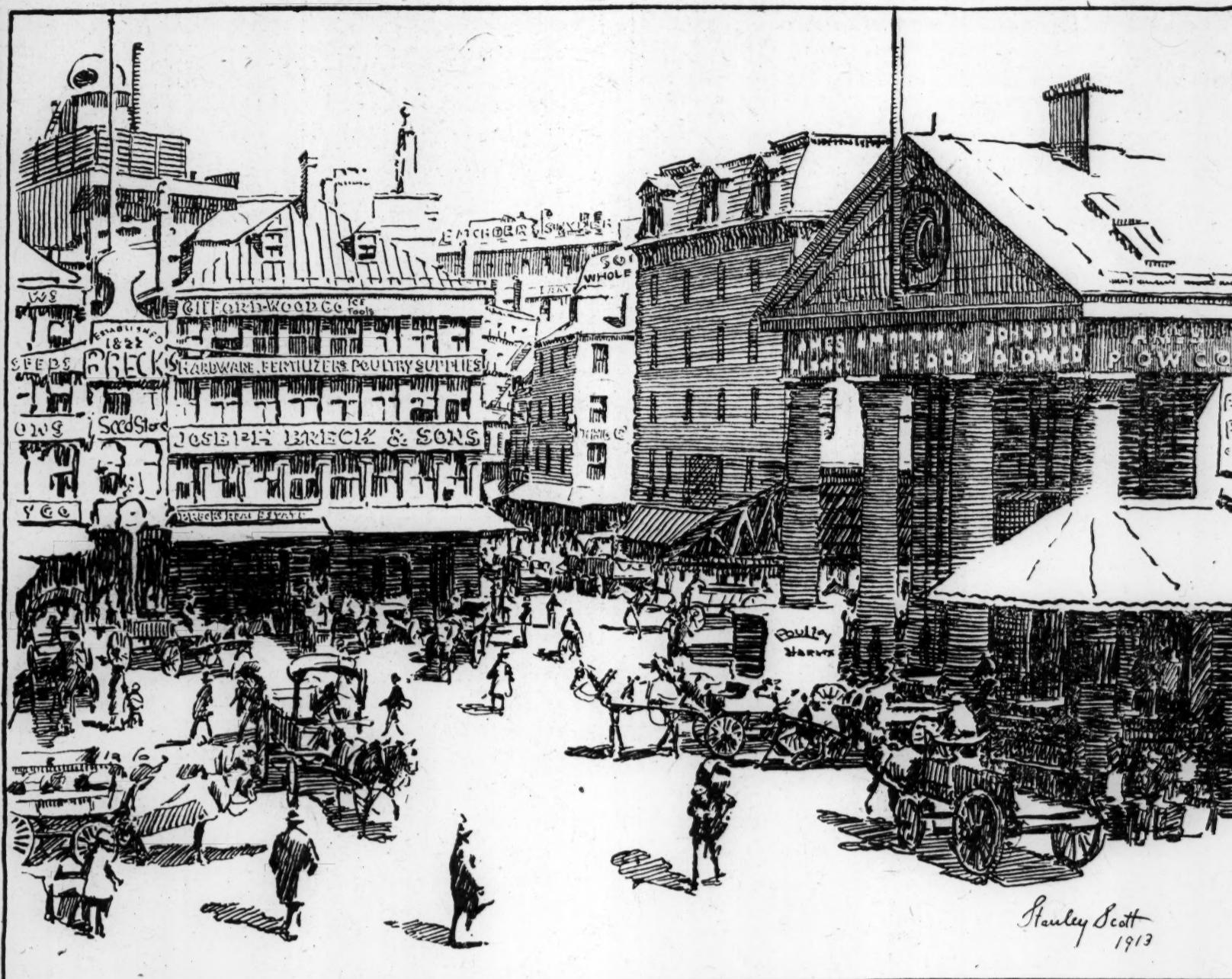
## Life in Country Districts

While primarily discussing the intellectual ambitions and accomplishments of the Japanese, Professor Reinsch also touches on life in the country districts. He speaks of Kenjiro Tokutomi, whom he compares to Tolstoy both as to the Russian literary achievements and his affection for the toilers of the land. It appears that years ago Tokutomi visited the great novelist at the latter's home at Yasmina Polana. Here he conceived a great admiration for Tolstoy, whose political doctrines the Japanese author took to himself, and he has never been afraid since to criticize the government when he felt called upon to do so.

Turning to the political aspirations of the Japanese and their ways and means for working out a stable governmental institution Professor Reinsch says:

"In the study of the relations and the mutual influence between the east and the west the actual workings of institutions adopted by oriental nations are worthy of special attention. Influence may be exerted by one civilization upon another in various ways; there may be customs and manners affecting dress and a more or less gradual modification of the general mode of life, such as we see

## QUINCY MARKET IS A USEFUL LANDMARK



**Q**UINCY market house was really named Faneuil hall market, for it was built to take the place of the hall as a market place,

leaving the cradle of liberty to shelter more characteristically Bostonian enterprises than those so directly connected with things material. But when the increase of the market traffic required the lower part of Faneuil hall again to be given over to homelier uses the long granite building, erected under the regime of the first Mayor Josiah Quincy, was called the Quincy Market house to distinguish it from the original Faneuil hall.

This was the Josiah Quincy who accomplished the feat of making six new and busy streets where the town dock and other docks and marshy flats had been. He did this without extra taxation and without disturbing the commercial activities of the region. Today the Quincy market with its round oil-debouef in the attic of the Greek portion over the heavy pillars has the air of an observer from old times looking on with some reserve, if not disdain, as through

a monocle upon the rush of today's doings.

They were busy days of old, too, but it was leisurely business and less of it.

The Quincy market house was occupied in the second story by an immense hall,

and when the Mechanics fair was held there, a bridge was built from this building across to Faneuil hall opposite (not seen in the picture) and the two market places were put into gala dress,

for the amusement and instruction of the multitude. The Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association now has a big building of its own on Huntington avenue.

The market region still is a center of the busiest life of the city and more than any other similar part echoes the old days.

Corn court still wanders to Merchants row from a point near the right of the picture. It was part of the corn market of colonial times. The old John Hancock tavern stood near Corn court 1903. It probably did not occupy, as was popularly held, the very ground of the first tavern of Boston town, but it did become Hancock tavern when John

Hancock was made the first Governor of the commonwealth, and the sign with his face roughly depicted is still in existence. It was the Brazier inn before that, kept by a niece of the Lieutenant-Governor of the colony in 1733, Spencer Phipps.

Hancock tavern lodged Tallyrand when he fled to Boston in 1795, and was called of old Flagg alley, because it was laid out with flagstones. Until quite recently it was a characteristic corner of old Boston, lined with odd little shops that drove a thriving trade.

Near the east end of Faneuil hall, and at the left side of the picture, stood John Hancock's store, where he used to advertise "English and India goods, also choice Newcastle coals and Irish butter, cheap for cash."

Still farther on opened

what was called Change alley, sometimes called Change avenue. It is another of the famous narrow foot passages of Boston by which one may thread a swift path among the buildings and spare the tedious roundabout ways of vehicle traffic.

It leads now into State street, and was called of old Flagg alley, because it was laid out with flagstones. Until quite recently it was a characteristic corner of old Boston, lined with odd little

shops that drove a thriving trade.

Though the tall new buildings are encroaching fast on this part of the city, the view taken just here hints the picturesque character of old Boston.

## EXTENSION OF PLAYGROUNDS ADVISED AS RESULT OF WORK OF SEASON IN PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA—Eight sites for play-

grounds have been selected and the land

condemned, though not yet acquired, one

playground and recreation park is under

construction and an addition of four

swimming centers is recommended by

the city. The extensions are planned be-

cause of the success of the recreation

movement since it was instituted six

years ago and particularly because of

the good results in 1912.

According to the first annual report

of the municipal recreation board there

were seven municipal playgrounds in

operation last season, besides two recre-

ation piers and four recreation parks. The

attendance at these reached 1,300,000,

and the cost to the city figures out as

416 cents a day for each person.

Added to the work of the recreation

board of the city was that of the play-

grounds association, which opened two

grounds during the year. At one of these

19,170 visits by children were made and

at the other 26,043 was the attendance

at the city water system.

Four years ago property on the heights

was purchased by the department with a view

to erection of a 100,000,000-gallon

reservoir at a cost of \$600,000. The city

now owns 30 acres at this point.

It is said that if the engineers make

the basin 40 feet deep instead of 30 feet

deep the capacity of the reservoir can be

increased to 240,000,000 gallons.

The daily consumption is about 80,-

000,000 gallons. It is said that an ex-

tremely rainy condition never exists

longer than three days and that with

the proposed reservoir the department

would be prepared to meet such condi-

tions as are confronted in early spring.

## CHICAGO TO GET BACK 60 ACRES

CHICAGO—Sixty acres of land taken

by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe

railroad from the old town of Canal

port will again come into possession of

Chicago with the completion of the work

of the new survey department, accord-

ing to the report of Assistant Corpora-

tion Counsel Nicholas Michels.

According to Mr. Michels the Santa Fe

railroad has had a large tract of land

south of Thirty-first street and Ash-

land avenue, fenced in for its own pur-

poses. Until the survey department was

established recently there was no way

of reclaiming this land.

TACOMA, Wash.—New contracts

signed recently by the municipal light

department will yield the city annually

\$20,000 on power that heretofore has

been going to waste.

In all 800 horse power has been added

to the load of the municipal plant on

the Nisqually river and the department

is having little trouble closing up other

contracts because of the low rates

adopted by the city council, says A. L.

Thorne, commercial superintendent.

Commissioner Lawson expresses grati-

faction over the rapid increase in busi-

ness and the showing made by the com-

mercial department and predicts still

greater inroads on the foreign corpora-

tion. Some of the largest consumers of

electric power in the city are now deal-

ing with the commercial department

and the commissioner and his staff be-

lieve they will have little trouble dis-

posing of all the power the city has to

sell.

Every effort is being made to en-

large the equipment at the city sub-

station, and as soon as the new trans-

formers for which \$35,000 was recent-

ly appropriated by the council are in-

stalled, the city will be able to sell the

capacity production of the 32,000 horse

power plant on the Nisqually river.

## ROAD QUESTION FORCING ITSELF UPON CONGRESS

Advocates of Extended Policy of National Highway Construction Pushing Forward for Recognition in Both Branches

## IMPORTANCE ARGUED

WASHINGTON—Slowly but surely the question of construction of national highways is forcing itself upon Congress. In both houses advocates of this idea are beginning to appear, men who insist that this is a question of greater importance to the American people than is the tariff, the high cost of living, or the improvement of our rivers and harbors. In the last session of Congress, over 100 bills that had to do with the building of roads were introduced, and whereas in past years the proposal of federal aid for state and county road making met with no support and the idea of transcontinental roads incited only ridicule, the majority of the congressmen are beginning to admit that sooner or later the establishment of a national system of highways must be undertaken by the government in response to the growing public demand.

Friends of the good roads movement point out that while Congress has made enormous contributions to benefit railroad and water lines, both of which are owned by private interests, nothing has been done to further the third means of carriage, namely, wagon transportation, which is operated directly by the people.

In the aid of the railroads, the United States has granted lands to the value of over \$1,000,000,000; for rivers and harbors since 1875, appropriations amounting to nearly \$600,000,000; for the improvement of the Mississippi river since June 30, 1902, and for the Panama canal, \$400,000,000.

From two different sources in this country there has arisen a strong sentiment in favor of national highways. On the one hand, automobile owners in all parts of the country have begun a campaign for good roads that is being carried on by means of city, state and national clubs and associations. Up to the present time, these organizations have been pulling in different directions. Some have wanted state highways with national aid. Some have wanted state highways without national aid.

One of the largest of these organizations, the National Highways Association, has steadily insisted that a comprehensive road system in the United States must be begun by the federal government itself, and within the last two years this idea has been growing in the favor of automobile drivers everywhere

# Among the Women's Clubs

ON recommendation of the executive board, the Kosmos Club of Wakefield has decided to form four new departments—conservation, public health, household economics and food sanitation. The other departments are sociology, art and literature, history and current events, and science and education. The club closes its seventeenth season with a membership of 300 and a newly-established waiting list, on which there are 12 names. Since last week's election of officers, the new president, Mrs. Edith Marshall Montague, has named the following committees: Business, Miss Bertha Taylor; Mrs. Marguerite Carlisle; Mrs. Florrie R. Heath; music, Mrs. Ruth Gowen Fiske, chairman, Mrs. Dorothy Camp, Miss Gertrude Tingley, Mrs. Elizabeth J. Colbert; flower, Mrs. Nettie L. Boardman, chairman, Mrs. Susie M. Guillou, Mrs. Edith Deadman; social, Mrs. Elsie M. Shea, chairman, Mrs. Carrie M. Campbell; Mrs. Mary E. Tighe, Miss Minnie Anderson, Mrs. Blanche Smith; Mrs. Lydia H. Dunbar, Mrs. Grace Kings顿, Miss Edna Walker, Mrs. A. M. Kelley, Mrs. Carrie L. Balecom, Mrs. Annie Waterhouse, Mrs. Thivaitte, Mrs. Alice Carpenter and Miss Ruth Parker. Mrs. Etta Fish Tingley will be chairman of the high school scholarship loan fund committee.

In the absence of the regent, Mrs. Emily Brooks Brown, who was in Washington, Mrs. Eva Gowing Ripley of Wakefield, vice-president, presided at the last meeting of Faneuil Hall chapter, D. A. R., held with Mrs. Arville F. Bates of Melrose. During the business meeting, the chapter voted \$25 for the purchase of a frieze to be placed in the Mary A. Livermore room in the Melrose public library, as a memorial to Mrs. Livermore. After the business session, Miss Mary Spaulding gave a talk on "Egyptian Art," which she illustrated with photographs from the Museum of Fine Arts. Mrs. Steere sang two groups of solos and Melrose members acted as hostesses during the social hour. On Monday afternoon, the chapter held its annual luncheon in Boston and the regent was presented with a D. A. R. pin having three ancestral bars.

The Monday Club of Wakefield recently held its closing meeting of the season with Mrs. John Aborn Haskell at their home of Aborn avenue. There was a large attendance of members and Mrs. L. Winfield Marshall of Forest Hills and Miss Lydia Wright were guests of the afternoon. Miss Bertha Taylor was elected president and Mrs. Selden W. Taylor, secretary.

Reports of the retiring president, Mrs. Charles H. Learoyd and of Monday's meeting of the Book Club of Wakefield. Mrs. Ralph H. Cotton was elected president for next year. Next Monday the club will close the season with its annual luncheon.

At the annual business meeting and closing reception of the Reading Woman's Club, Friday afternoon reports of officers and committees indicating a prosperous season were submitted by the nominating committee. Mrs. Sallie F. Buck, who had been first vice-president, succeeded Mrs. Julia P. Ide as president and the other officers named were: Vice-presidents, Mrs. Grace L. Twombly and Mrs. Mary M. Hutchinson; recording secretary, Mrs. Maria B. Upton; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Florence H. Libby; treasurer, Mrs. Edith J. Poor; auditor, Mrs. Cornelia B. Damon; directors for two years, Mrs. Maria J. Bartley, Mrs. Josephine G. White and Mrs. Grace C. Nichols. The booklovers class of the club held its final meeting on Monday, with Mrs. Joanna R. Davis of Summer avenue and discussed Thoreau and Margaret Fuller.

At the May meeting of the Boston Proofreaders Association, the president, Mrs. Anna E. F. Anderson, appointed Miss Mary L. Allen, Miss Mary E. Simmons and Miss Jennie Schubhart as nominating committee. Following the business meeting Mrs. Elizabeth Robbins Berry gave her second talk on southern California and the Yosemite valley, profusely illustrated by colored Radioptican slides. For the annual meeting, the first Thursday in June, the association members will be the guests of Mrs. Myra B. Lord, 582 Cambridge street, Allston.

Melrose Highlands Woman's Club will hold its annual meeting and election of officers in Corinthian hall, May 14.

There was a large attendance at the usual monthly meeting of the Cambridge Political Equality Association last Tuesday in the home of Miss Grace Henshaw, 25 Buckingham street. Prof. Emily Greene Balch of Wellesley College addressed the meeting. She gave what she called "Brief Jottings on Equal Suffrage" and among other points brought out the fact that the enfranchisement of women will not mean opposition but the working of men and women together toward the same good end in all essential questions.

The annual meeting of the New England Woman's Press Association was held at the Hotel Vendome, Wednesday, the president, Mrs. Ida May Pierce, in the chair. Mrs. Pierce and Mrs. Myra B. Lord were appointed delegates to the annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs to be held in Boston May 28 and 29. The date for the annual May breakfast of the association, for the members only, has been set for May 21, when the association will be the guests of Mrs. Bessie Brown Cobb at her home, 16 Nahant street, Lynn. The annual June outing will be a dinner at Nantasket on June 11, and Miss

Florella Vining was appointed chairman of the committee of arrangements. The officers elected were: President, Mrs. Myra B. Lord; first vice-president, Mrs. Janet McKenzie Hill; second vice-president Mrs. Lulu S. Upham; recording secretary, Miss Helen M. Maguire; corresponding secretary, Miss Charlotte A. Powell; treasurer, Miss Emily A. Ransom; auditor, Mrs. Minnie L. White. Standing committees: Miss E. Helena Soule, chairman of finance; Mrs. Jessie L. Leonard, chairman of program; Mrs. Alice Turner Nye, chairman of hospital; Mrs. Frank W. Gaskill, chairman of visiting; Mrs. Bessie Brown Cobb, chairman journalist fund.

Mrs. Mary A. Chapman, former state regent, D. R., was hostess, at her home, the Gables, Brookline, for the Lucia Knox chapter, D. R., when the members and guests celebrated the third anniversary of the chapter. The rooms which were filled with a rare collection of antique furniture and bric-a-brac, were decorated with flags and flowers, carrying the colors of the D. R. organization, buff and blue. The regent, Mrs. Herbert A. Austin, presided at the brief business session which preceded the reception and program. Miss Ellen P. Hersey, chapter treasurer, was appointed chairman of a committee to take charge of the first fall meeting, Oct. 6. This meeting is to consist of a "round-table" dinner, and the exercises will include vacation experiences and ideas presented by each member in regard to the chapter's patriotic work for the coming year. The regent was given authority to prepare a calendar of meetings and programs for next year. The exercises consisted of a talk on Lucia and Henry Knox by Mrs. Harriette Wells Hardy. Among the special guests were Miss Lena Cook, state corresponding secretary, D. R., Mrs. Nellie Farmer, regent of Dorothy Q. chapter, Mrs. H. H. Tinkham of the state council, D. R., and Mrs. Ellen Sanborn, regent of Martha Washington chapter. Mrs. Austin and Mrs. Hardy presided at table and Miss Esther Stone and Mrs. M. A. Proctor served the guests. Mrs. Alfred H. Whitney extended an invitation to the chapter to spend a June outing at her home among the hills of Ashburnham.

The annual meeting of the Malden Musical Club was held Wednesday evening in the Auditorium building. Officers elected are as follows: President, Mrs. William H. Converse; vice-presidents, Mrs. Frederick Boehl and Mrs. George E. Blakeslee; treasurer, Mrs. E. L. Johnson; secretary, Mrs. Frank E. Drew; chairman of vocal department, Mrs. Harry P. Ballard; chairman piano department, Mrs. W. S. Madison; chairman orchestral department, Miss Ethel M. Cross; and librarian, Mrs. Elmire E. Locke.

Melford Woman's Club held its annual meeting and election of officers Tuesday afternoon in the Unitarian vestry. Music was furnished by members of the choral class under the direction of the chairman, Mrs. Alice J. Blakie, with an obligato by Mrs. F. S. Wilkins. Reports of committees were made, that of Mrs. Mary B. Barnard, chairman of the stamp savings system, showing deposits amounting to \$12,000 in the savings bank to the credit of the school children. Officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, Mrs. Mary T. Orr; vice-president, Mrs. Julia W. Dalrymple, Mrs. Harriett Putnam and Mrs. Carrie B. Haines; recording secretary, Mrs. Mary E. Reilly; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Nellie E. Wellington; treasurer, Mrs. Laura E. Pickering; custodian, Mrs. Marion A. Coulson, and auditor, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Keyes.

The recently organized Follen Study Club of East Lexington held its first monthly business meeting and social Wednesday evening at the residence of Miss Mattie K. Wilson on Pleasant street, East Lexington. Miss Pearl Wright presided. Following the business session an evening of games, singing and refreshments was enjoyed.

The sixth and last current events meeting of the present year under the direction of the Arlington Heights Study Club will be held at the residence of Mrs. Barbara T. Ring in the "White House" at 178 Oakland avenue, Arlington Heights, Tuesday afternoon.

Between \$450 and \$500 has already been received by the committee in charge of the recent "Red Letter Day" of the Arlington Woman's Club. This money will make it possible to again conduct the vacation school and playground work at the Russell Grammar School building in Arlington this summer. Miss Ethel Wellington is chairman of the committee in charge.

The annual business meeting of the Old Concord chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, for the election and reports of the officers and committees, takes place this afternoon in the chapter house at Concord.

Deliverance Monroe chapter, D. R. of Malden and Melrose held its May meeting in Lexington upon invitation of Miss Thornton and Miss Shaw of the Lexington Historical Society. Miss Mabel E. Beers, the newly elected regent, presided. The business session was followed by a paper, "The Life of Deliverance Monroe" by Miss Aimee Ferson of Melrose. After the session the members inspected the house. The annual outing of the chapter will be held May 24 at the residence of Mrs. Wilmot R. Evans, formerly of Everett and now of Newbury.

The annual May festival of the Melrose Woman's Club was held this afternoon in the memorial building, when a program was presented under the direction of Miss Ethel Waldron Bittner of Melrose Highlands. About 200 children from the Melrose public school participated. The proceeds from

the entertainment will be used by the club for summer garden work. The afternoon was in charge of the club president, Miss E. Gertrude Copeland, and Mrs. Julian C. Woodman, chairman of the garden committee. The club has received from the Melrose park commission permission to use a strip of land containing about six acres, bordering the north side of the Lynn Falls boulevard north of Ell pond park for its gardens. The school children will commence next week laying out their gardens.

Littleton Unitarian church vestry on Monday afternoon will be the scene of the closing meeting of the fifteenth season of the Littleton Woman's Club. Besides the annual reports of officers the following nominees, as recommended by the nominating committee, will be voted upon: President, Miss Emma E. Tenney; vice-president, Mrs. Mary L. Packard; recording secretary, Mrs. Clara P. Hutchinson; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Helen A. Whitcomb, and treasurer, Mrs. Mary E. Dodge. Mrs. Alta H. Hollis will give readings during the afternoon and a musical program will be given by Mrs. Charlotte Tenney and Miss Emma E. Tenney, pianists.

Maynard Woman's Club meets Tuesday afternoon in Masonic hall, Maynard, for the election of officers and the annual reports. A musical program has been arranged. Miss Ruby Hamlin will play several selections on the piano.

The annual meeting of the Malden Musical Club was held Wednesday evening in the Auditorium building. Officers elected are as follows: President, Mrs. William H. Converse; vice-presidents, Mrs. Frederick Boehl and Mrs. George E. Blakeslee; treasurer, Mrs. E. L. Johnson; secretary, Mrs. Frank E. Drew; chairman of vocal department, Mrs. Harry P. Ballard; chairman piano department, Mrs. W. S. Madison; chairman orchestral department, Miss Ethel M. Cross; and librarian, Mrs. Elmire E. Locke.

Medford Woman's Club held its annual meeting and election of officers Tuesday afternoon in the Unitarian vestry. Music was furnished by members of the choral class under the direction of the chairman, Mrs. Alice J. Blakie, with an obligato by Mrs. F. S. Wilkins. Reports of committees were made, that of Mrs. Mary B. Barnard, chairman of the stamp savings system, showing deposits amounting to \$12,000 in the savings bank to the credit of the school children. Officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, Mrs. Mary T. Orr; vice-president, Mrs. Julia W. Dalrymple, Mrs. Harriett Putnam and Mrs. Carrie B. Haines; recording secretary, Mrs. Mary E. Reilly; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Nellie E. Wellington; treasurer, Mrs. Laura E. Pickering; custodian, Mrs. Marion A. Coulson, and auditor, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Keyes.

Members of the Woman's Home Literary Club of Dorchester held their annual meeting Monday at the home of Mrs. Fannie S. Payson. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Fannie Sturgis Payson; vice-president, Mrs. Annie B. Morton; recording secretary, Mrs. Gertrude D. Cousens; treasurer, Mrs. Fannie E. MacLean and director for three years, Mrs. Katherine Adams. Following the business program for next year was discussed. A committee of three was appointed to arrange for the club luncheon to take place May 19. Mrs. Ethel Saville is chairman. Refreshments were served by the hostess and a social hour followed. Mrs. Emma Canavan and Mrs. Katherine Adams were appointed delegates to the city federation.

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the entertainment will be used by the club for summer garden work. The afternoon was in charge of the club president, Miss E. Gertrude Copeland, and Mrs. Julian C. Woodman, chairman of the garden committee. The club has received from the Melrose park commission permission to use a strip of land containing about six acres, bordering the north side of the Lynn Falls boulevard north of Ell pond park for its gardens. The school children will commence next week laying out their gardens.

The annual meeting of the Malden Musical Club was held Wednesday evening in the Auditorium building. Officers elected are as follows: President, Mrs. William H. Converse; vice-presidents, Mrs. Frederick Boehl and Mrs. George E. Blakeslee; treasurer, Mrs. E. L. Johnson; secretary, Mrs. Frank E. Drew; chairman of vocal department, Mrs. Harry P. Ballard; chairman piano department, Mrs. W. S. Madison; chairman orchestral department, Miss Ethel M. Cross; and librarian, Mrs. Elmire E. Locke.

Medford Woman's Club held its annual meeting and election of officers Tuesday afternoon in the Unitarian vestry. Music was furnished by members of the choral class under the direction of the chairman, Mrs. Alice J. Blakie, with an obligato by Mrs. F. S. Wilkins. Reports of committees were made, that of Mrs. Mary B. Barnard, chairman of the stamp savings system, showing deposits amounting to \$12,000 in the savings bank to the credit of the school children. Officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, Mrs. Mary T. Orr; vice-president, Mrs. Julia W. Dalrymple, Mrs. Harriett Putnam and Mrs. Carrie B. Haines; recording secretary, Mrs. Mary E. Reilly; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Nellie E. Wellington; treasurer, Mrs. Laura E. Pickering; custodian, Mrs. Marion A. Coulson, and auditor, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Keyes.

Members of the Woman's Home Literary Club of Dorchester held their annual meeting Monday at the home of Mrs. Fannie S. Payson. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Fannie Sturgis Payson; vice-president, Mrs. Annie B. Morton; recording secretary, Mrs. Gertrude D. Cousens; treasurer, Mrs. Fannie E. MacLean and director for three years, Mrs. Katherine Adams. Following the business program for next year was discussed. A committee of three was appointed to arrange for the club luncheon to take place May 19. Mrs. Ethel Saville is chairman. Refreshments were served by the hostess and a social hour followed. Mrs. Emma Canavan and Mrs. Katherine Adams were appointed delegates to the city federation.

The recently organized Follen Study Club of East Lexington held its first monthly business meeting and social Wednesday evening at the residence of Miss Mattie K. Wilson on Pleasant street, East Lexington. Miss Pearl Wright presided. Following the business session an evening of games, singing and refreshments was enjoyed.

The sixth and last current events meeting of the present year under the direction of the Arlington Heights Study Club will be held at the residence of Mrs. Barbara T. Ring in the "White House" at 178 Oakland avenue, Arlington Heights, Tuesday afternoon.

Between \$450 and \$500 has already been received by the committee in charge of the recent "Red Letter Day" of the Arlington Woman's Club. This money will make it possible to again conduct the vacation school and playground work at the Russell Grammar School building in Arlington this summer. Miss Ethel Wellington is chairman of the committee in charge.

The annual business meeting of the Old Concord chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, for the election and reports of the officers and committees, takes place this afternoon in the chapter house at Concord.

Deliverance Monroe chapter, D. R. of Malden and Melrose held its May meeting in Lexington upon invitation of Miss Thornton and Miss Shaw of the Lexington Historical Society. Miss Mabel E. Beers, the newly elected regent, presided. The business session was followed by a paper, "The Life of Deliverance Monroe" by Miss Aimee Ferson of Melrose. After the session the members inspected the house. The annual outing of the chapter will be held May 24 at the residence of Mrs. Wilmot R. Evans, formerly of Everett and now of Newbury.

The annual May festival of the Melrose Woman's Club was held this afternoon in the memorial building, when a program was presented under the direction of Miss Ethel Waldron Bittner of Melrose Highlands. About 200 children from the Melrose public school participated. The proceeds from

the entertainment will be used by the club for summer garden work. The afternoon was in charge of the club president, Miss E. Gertrude Copeland, and Mrs. Julian C. Woodman, chairman of the garden committee. The club has received from the Melrose park

# Sale of Shipbuilding Plant at Fore River Clears Situation

**T**HE sale of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company to the Bethlehem Steel Company is the solution of the problem which had for some time been puzzling the wise-agers among the shipping and shipbuilding trades, who wondered how long the first-named concern would be able to hold out without financial re-organization in the face of the losses which it was known to have sustained in connection with recent contracts for commercial work, not to mention the two Argentine battleships Rivadavia and Moreno, originally intended to be delivered in the middle of last year, and which are still lying at the fitting out wharves in Quincy, Mass., and Camden, N. J.

The circular addressed to the stockholders of the Fore River Company by the directors stated that "being aware that the completion of certain existing contracts would in the near future leave the company with its working capital seriously impaired to such extent as to necessitate financing (they) have learned with satisfaction of an arrangement made by a stockholders' committee acting on the initiative and suggestion of the directors and representing a very large proportion (over 80 per cent) of both preferred and common stock, to sell the property of the company to the Bethlehem Steel Company, which assumes all its obligations and takes all its assets." The "certain existing contracts" are well known to our readers as the two white elephants which the Fore River Shipbuilding Company contracted to build for the Argentine government in 1910.

The securing of these contracts was looked upon at the time in the lay press as a masterpiece of American diplomacy and business acumen. Naval constructors and shipbuilders, however, looked upon these contracts as one of the most ill-advised steps ever taken by a large industrial concern, and now that the last instalment due before delivery has been paid by the Argentine government, the ships being still a long way from completion, the contractors are compelled to turn over their property to the ordnance sub-contractors, the Bethlehem Steel Company, in order to save what they can of their investment before the final wrangle expected to take place when the ships have gone through their trials.

By the terms of the sale, the Bethlehem Steel Company takes over the plant and other assets of the Fore River company, for which it pays \$600,000 in Bethlehem first lien and refunding 5 per cent mortgage bonds due May 1, 1942. The committee of Fore River stockholders, on the other hand, agree to purchase and arrange for the sale of \$750,000 of first mortgage 20-year 5 per cent bonds of the new corporation taking over the plant, said bonds being guaranteed by the Bethlehem Company. The Fore River Shipbuilding Company, as reorganized Sept. 6, 1904, as successor to the Fore River Ship & Engine Company of 1901, had a total capitalization of \$4,800,000, in 6 per cent non-cumulative preferred and common stock, divided equally. On the basis of the actual market value of Bethlehem bonds, preferred stockholders of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company will lose about 80 per cent on the par value of their investment, while common stockholders will receive nothing.

The last balance sheet issued by the Fore River company, as of Dec. 31, 1912, showed a valuation of machinery and real estate of \$3,631,308, and a surplus of assets over liabilities of \$236,481. On this basis the practical sale of the plant for \$600,000 looks absurdly cheap, but the purchasing interests are paying a large sum above the \$600,000 Bethlehem bonds which the Fore River stockholders are to receive, for they must liquidate and pay the debts left by the old regime. It is now admitted that unless Charles M. Schwab of the Bethlehem company had come to the rescue and taken over the yard, the Fore River Shipbuilding Company would have had to close its doors for the lack of funds wherewith to continue operating.

The contract with the Argentine government is said to contain a clause whereby in case of the financial failure of the builders, the naval commission may take charge of the work and push it to completion after cancelling the contractors' bond. Such a contingency would have created an intensely interesting situation, and lovers of the burlesque in real life will regret that the opportunity for such an international farce has been missed through the sale of the plant to the powerful Bethlehem Company, who, having in view the supply to the Argentine government of all its guns and armor, may be disposed to make concessions that no shipbuilder could afford.

This pitiful sequel to the flapdoodle which filled the columns of the press at the time the Fore River Company naively assumed a contract with the Argentine government at which the largest European naval construction firms had looked askance, is coming at this time, in some measure a blessing to the nation at large. The terms of the contract spelt failure for the hapless firm signing its name to it, and upon the various occasions that reference to the Rivadavia and Moreno was made in these terms the prediction was made that disaster was impending.

Prior to the granting of the contract to the Fore River Company, much diplomatic wire-pulling was indulged in by the last administration to sway it toward this country, and it is by no means improbable that had the ship proved failures and the Argentine government refused to release the contractors at the expiry of the guarantee period, our politically-defined dollar diplomats would have brought all the influence at their command to bear upon the Argentine government to compel it to accept the

**M**any people see large possibilities for American shipping in the recent acquisition of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company at Quincy, Mass., by the Bethlehem Steel Company of Bethlehem, Pa. Some of the aspects of this change of control that have not been generally discussed are set forth in an editorial in a recent issue of *Shipping Illustrated*, a leading exponent of American shipping interests. This editorial statement is reprinted herewith for Monitor readers.

ships and pay the final instalment with a large bill for "extras" added.

Mr. Wilson's public declaration that the inductance of the United States will no longer be used in behalf of private business interests, constitutes at this time a precious guarantee that whatever may be the future relations between the Argentine government and the Fore River-Bethlehem Company no unpleasantness from this cause will be suffered to arise

between the two nations to the irreparable and mutual detriment of their considerable and increasing trade. From another point of view, the shifting of responsibility in this case to the Bethlehem Company will give the latter a unique position in this country, on a footing with that enjoyed abroad by Vickers-Armstrong, Schneider and Krupp, all of whom are at once steel manufacturers, ordnance makers and shipbuilders.

The Bethlehem company already controls the Union iron works of San Francisco and the Harlan & Hollingsworth plant at Wilmington, Del. Its chairman, Mr. Schwab, has been active lately in competition with the European ordnance interests, and the possession of such a fine plant on the Atlantic coast as that he has just acquired at Quincy Point may result in attracting orders for hulls of foreign battleships to this side, instead of making the ordnance here and building the hull and machinery abroad, as in the case of the Greek battle cruiser now being built by Schichau, Danzig. It is a question, however, whether the present craze for armament will outlive the solution of the Balkan difficulty.

## MAUVE-FLOWERED SYRINGA BECKONS AT ARBORETUM; LILACS NEAR FULL BLOOM

Mauve-flowered syringa is in bloom at the Arnold Arboretum, according to the last bulletin issued from the Arboretum, and the height of the lilac season is close at hand.

This strange syringa was discovered in western China a few years ago by a French missionary, but it appears to be unknown in Chinese gardens. There is a white flowered variety of the same shrub, and these two are the first of the 20 species in the Arboretum to blossom. The white one is cultivated extensively in Peking gardens.

The blossoms are borne in loose, rather narrow open clusters and are extremely fragrant. Both forms grow rapidly, are very hardy and are blooming particularly well this year.

The earliest lilac of the collection has been in flower several weeks and it will be the first of July before the latest has faded. The lilacs have all been brought from eastern Europe, southwestern Asia, the Himalayas, eastern Asia, Siberia, China and Japan.

One of the Chinese lilacs which flowers early is known as S. olifera. This plant has the handsomest leaves produced by any lilac; they are broad, thick and shining, and in the autumn, unlike those of any other lilac, they turn a deep reddish color before falling. The flowers are pale lilac color and very fragrant.

Another beautiful lilac is the Charles

X. and among the single-flowered white varieties no plant produces larger flowers in greater abundance than Marie Legraye; for those persons who admire double-flowered lilacs none is better than the late-blooming, white-flowered Madame Lemire. Philémon, Ludwig Späth and Congo are as good as any of the very dark-flowered varieties, and among the pink-flowered varieties Macrostachya is a first-rate garden plant.

From the wild lilac of the mountains of Bulgaria, with its narrow clusters of small lilac-purple flowers, many varieties have been obtained. The flowers of these varieties vary from dark purplish red through all the shades of lilac, and to pale pink, white and blue. The flowers of some forms are more fragrant than those of others and there is a difference of a week or more in their time of flowering. The double-flowered forms usually bloom later than the single-flowered form, and the double flowers last longer.

The wild Bulgarian plant is in the collection, and will flower this year. It is on the left-hand side of the path going up the hill through the lilac group, and the plant is labelled.

Of old-fashioned shrubs now seldom seen in gardens none are more beautiful than the Persian lilac, a native of southwestern Europe. After the common lilac has finished its bloom, the bush covers itself with long clusters of small, fragrant, white flowers.

## CHICAGO MUSIC LETTER

The twenty-fifth convention of the Illinois Music Teachers Association will meet in Bloomington, Ill., May 13 to 16, under the presidency of Adolf Weidig, Chicago. The official program, which has just been issued, reveals a fine series of concerts, recitals, papers and discussions. Mornings are devoted to papers and discussions, afternoons and evenings to recitals and concerts. Among the papers of wider interest and appeal are the following: "The History of the Illinois Music Teachers Association," by Dr. H. S. Perkins, one of the founders and for many years an officer of the association; "The Musical Clubs of America," by Mrs. Chandler Starr; "The Child in Music," by Miss Julia Cartwright; "The Faetel System," by Miss Eva M. Leslie; "Teaching Material for Advanced Students," by Allen Spencer; "Church Music. Its Aims and Ideals," by Ernest B. Chamberlain; "The Whole Tone Scale," by George Colburn; "State Examinations for Music Teachers," by Prof. C. H. Mills, University of Illinois; "A Cappella Singing and its Literature," by D. A. Clippinger; "The Development of Orchestral Resources," by Walter Spyri; "The Training of the Singer," by Kariton Hackett; "Lyric Diction," by Miss Katherine Schuster, and "American Music and Musicians," by Glenn Dillard Gunn.

On Tuesday evening, May 13, a program of chamber music will be given by Mrs. Mabel Riggs Stead, pianist, and Walter D. Stafford, violinist, assisted by Mrs. Mary H. Thompson, soprano.

On Wednesday afternoon a program of compositions by Illinois composers will be given, including Eric Delamarter, Clarence Loomis, John Palmer, Adolf Weidig, Arne Oldberg, Roscoe Cole, W. S. Johnson and Walter Keller.

On Wednesday evening a program of "representative chorus music" will be given under the direction of Edgar A. Nelson, organist, assisted by Miss Leonora Allen, soprano; Mrs. Helen Bright Bengal, contralto; John B. Miller, tenor, and Frank Dunford, bass.

Thursday afternoon Henry P. Eames will give a lecture-recital on "Relation of Tonal and Color Arts" with illustrations on the piano.

Thursday evening will be devoted to a concert by the Chicago Madrigal Club, D. A. Clippinger conductor; and on Friday afternoon and evening the Minneapolis Symphony orchestra, Emil Oberhoffer conductor, will be heard in the closing concert of the convention.

At the afternoon concert Mrs. Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler, pianist, will play the Mozart concerto in C minor, and in the evening Arthur Middleton, baritone; Richard Uzerwonky, violinist, and Cor-

## REAL ESTATE IN BELGIUM DEARER

(Special to the Monitor)

GHENT, Belgium.—The increase in the value of real estate in certain localities of Belgium would seem rather more characteristic of growing American urban centers than of historic old world towns. The advance in the values which has been recorded very generally throughout the kingdom is especially noticeable in the case of Brussels, where large increases have of late years been registered in the leading business sections of the city, as well as in many newly created and handsome residential centers, and it is shown from reliable data covering real estate transactions that values have doubled within the past 25 years. In certain business section of the city, known as the Porte du Rivage located in the maritime quarter, land that sold 30 years ago for 75 centimes a square foot is today selling for not less than f.60, thus showing an increase in value of something like 8000 per cent.

## PRAGMATIC SANCTION CELEBRATED

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria.—The Austrian press celebrated recently the bicentenary of the proclamation of the pragmatic sanction by the Emperor Charles VI. in 1713. Count Sturkh, the Austrian premier, has authorized the publication of a work by Prof. Gustav Turba, reproducing the original text of the various forms of the pragmatic sanction, together with the pactum mutuo successionis secretly concluded in 1703 between the Emperor Leopold and his two sons, Joseph and Charles.

There have been a number of incidents of late which illustrate the increasing interest in the North American Indian.

It is in Colorado that the Indian now makes his way upward, gradually, side by side with what he retains of his picturesqueness past, and for that reason Denver has been chosen as the gathering point for the tribes resident in many sections of the country.

The Denver council believe it should be given fitting recognition.

Many of the young people of the race know but little of the historic past of their forebears, owing to the great and commendable effort they are making to learn modern ways. It is the judgment of such outspoken friends of the Indian as Louis W. Hill and Rodman Wanamaker, and of such an organization as the Indian Rights Association, that now is the time to make a permanent impression on the public as regards the valuable contribution of the Indian to American history.

To call the world's attention to the coming event, Herbert N. Casson has written a poem, "The Call of Colorado."

The last verse of which reads as follows: "Come, ye nations, to the Red Rocks! To the Playground of the Sky!

Hear the Red Man say good-by."

What is likely to prove the last grand Indian council the world will ever witness has been scheduled for 1915. Falling in with the Panama-Pacific and the

Panama-California expositions the council is already held up as an attraction for visitors to the Pacific coast shows two years hence. Expectant tourists are being urged to see to it that their route includes Denver. Aside from what the grand council will have to offer, the magnificent scenery of the Colorado Rockies, then as now, will be an attraction in itself.

## FORCES TO MARCH IN TACOMA JULY 4

TACOMA, Wash.—The mobile forces of the national guard of Washington will parade in Tacoma, July 4, during the Montmara Festo. Adj.-Gen. Fred Llewellyn has notified Herbert Howard, chairman of military affairs of the Carnival Association, that he has fixed the time of the summer encampment of the mobile forces July 4 to 12 inclusive.

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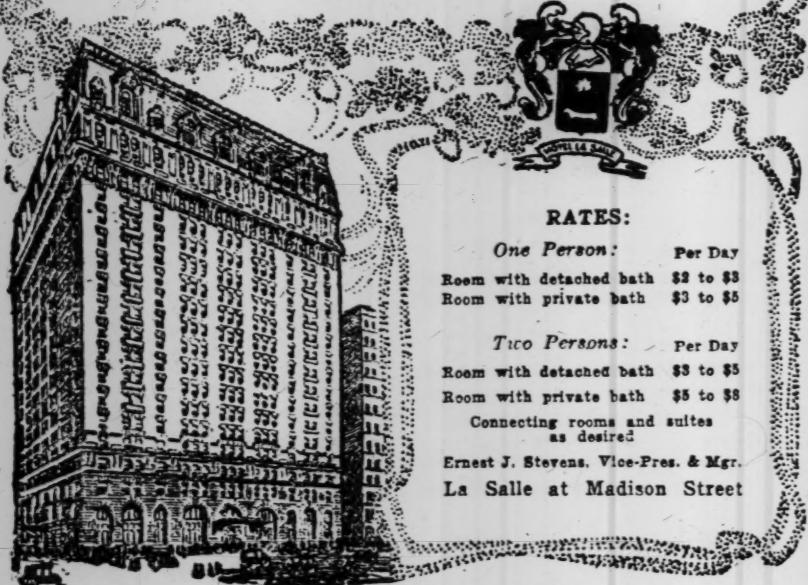
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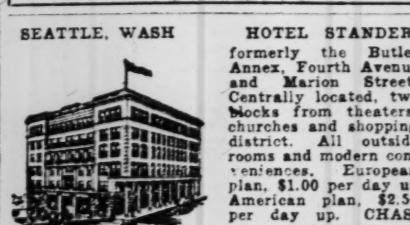
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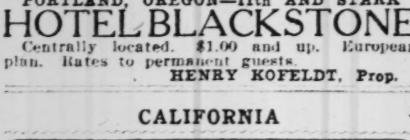
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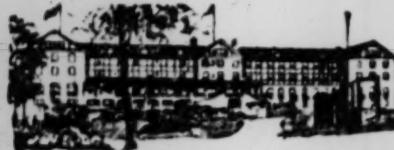
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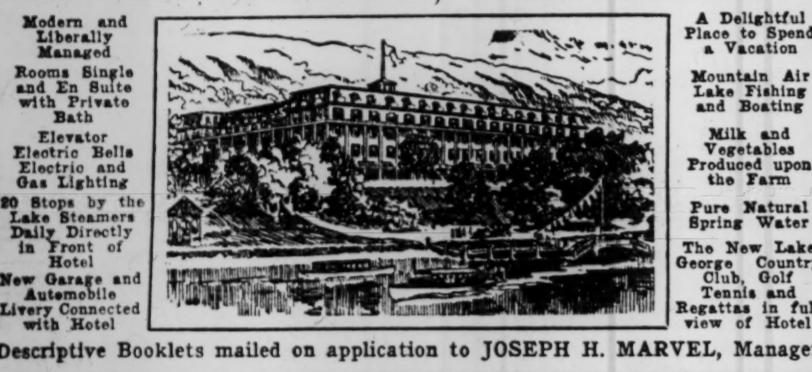
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**A. M. JENSEN CO.**, DRY GOODS, SHOES, WEARINGS APPAREL

**DYEING AND PRESSING**

**ROSE ESTERLY**, 1204-06 Main St., fitted clothes. Modern. Smart, exclusive and most reasonably priced coats, suits, millinery. Visit our room for a delicious home cooked luncheon.

**HAT CLEANING**

**NATIONAL HAT CO.**—Old hats made new, cleaned and blocked. 108 East 8th st. H. Phone M-4749.

**INSURANCE**

**LYLE A. STEPHENSON**, the Insurer, "Give Your Service That Serves." Phone 102-104 Wall St.

**COAL AND WOOD**

**ARTHUR C. THOMPSON**, WOOD AND COAL

**LAUNDRIES**

**VALLEY DAIRY**, Laundry.

**DRY GOODS AND SHOES**

**KODAK**, 1000 Grand Ave. Careful attention given to mail order Kodak finishing.

**LADIES' FURNISHINGS**

**ROSE ESTERLY**, 1204-06 Main St., fitted clothes. Modern. Smart, exclusive and most reasonably priced coats, suits, millinery. Visit our room for a delicious home cooked luncheon.

**LAUNDRIES**

**SILVER LAUNDRY CO.**, 1012-1020 Campbell st. Tels. Home 2508. M. Bell 710 M.

**LAUNDRY**

**LOW CLOTHING CO.**, Hats, Shirts, Furnishings. 308 East Twelfth st.

**MEN'S HATS**

**Harness and Saddlery**, Repairing of all kinds.

**WILLIE'S FASHION**

1116 Walnut st.

**MILLINERY**

**MISS MINNIE L. MILLER**, MILLINERY.

Home Phone S-4125. 3320 Troost Ave.

**FERRELL**, Milliner, Designer. "Meets individual needs." Bell phone Grand 2900. 303 Lillies Building.

**EGNER—MILLINERY**

Prices Reasonable.

Home Phone 6000. Main, 216 East 11th st.

**PIANO TEACHER**

**ELEANOR B. STUART**—Piano, Theory, Musical History, Special Children's Course. 503 Studio bldg. H. Phone S-1434.

**REAL ESTATE**

**WESTMOOR IRRIGATED FARMS**—Independent Irrigation; easy terms. II. D. Yoder, Gen'l Ag't, 105 West 8th st. Phone 2349 Main.

**REPAIR SHOP**

**NED BAHR**, 1019 East 33d st. Bicycle, Electric and Key Work. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. Phone S-16.

**SHOES**

**BESSE AVERY CO.**, Latest Novelties, Greatest Values, Ladies' and Children's Shoes.

**WALK OVER BOOT SHOP**, Leaven Leaven, Walnut Street MEN AND WOMEN

**MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.**

**BOOK AND ART SHOP**

**BROWN'S MOTTOES, PICTURES**, Lesson Materials, etc. BOOK AND ART SHOP, 1031 Plymouth bldg., Minneapolis.

**LADIES' FURNISHINGS**

**A. L. VERNON**, Importer of Gloves, Furs, Handbags, Hosiery, Blue Linen, Tulle

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

# Classified Advertisements

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Leave your free want Ads. with the following newssellers:

BOSTON  
Stefano Badena, 34 Atlantic ave.  
Barney Brown, 368 Cambridge st.  
A. F. Bolt, 675 Shawmut ave.  
D. C. Brown, 100 Franklin st.  
E. Kendrick, 772 Tremont st.  
Arthur C. Lane, 5 Charles st.  
Jennie Marzynski, 104 Elm st.  
John M. McNamee, 75 Washington st.  
P. E. Richardson, 525 Tremont st.  
Minard & Thompson, 797 Harrison ave.

EAST BOSTON  
H. L. Burns, 1042 Saratoga st.  
A. Gauthier, 312 Franklin st.  
Richard McDonnell, 50 Meridian st.  
Miss J. Annie Taylor, 279 Meridian st.

SOUTH BOSTON  
Howard Friedman, 101 Dorchester st.  
T. A. Kennedy, 75 West Broadway.  
S. D. Jauncey, 265 West Broadway.

ALLSTON  
Allston News Co.

AMESBURY  
Howes & Allen, 14 Main st.

ANDOVER  
O. P. Chase, 100 Main st.

ARLINGTON  
Arlington News Company.

ATTLEBORO  
L. H. Cooper, 14 Main st.

AYER  
Sherwin & Co., 14 Main st.

BEVERLY  
Beverly News Company.

BRIGHTON  
E. F. Perry, 338 Washington st.

BROOKLINE  
W. D. Palme, 238 Washington st.

CANTON  
George C. Holmes, 28 Main st.

CARLISBURY  
Ames Bros., Harvard square.

F. L. Beunka, 565 Massachusetts ave.

CHELSEA  
Jas. Blandford, 128 Winnisimmet st.  
Smith Brothers, 196 Broadway.  
William Corson, 2 Washington ave.

DANVERS  
Danvers News Agency.

DEERFIELD  
D. B. Shaughnessy, 238 Cambridge st.

NORTH CAMBRIDGE  
James W. Hunnewell, 2074 Mass. ave.

CHARLESTOWN  
S. A. Wilcox, 7 Main st.

DORCHESTER  
R. H. Hunt, 100 Newmarket ave.

EVERETT  
Charles A. O'Donnell, 265 Bowdoin st.

M. B. McDonald, 43 Bowdoin st.

FALL RIVER  
J. W. Mills, newsdealer, 41 So. Main.

FAULKNER  
L. M. Hardwick, 100 Main st.

FITCHBURG  
Lewis O. West, Broad st.

FRANKLIN  
J. W. Batchelder, 100 Main st.

FOREST HILLS  
James H. Littlefield, 14 Hyde Pk. ave.

GLOUCESTER  
Frank M. Shurtliff, 100 Main st.

JAMAICA PLAIN  
William E. How, 27 Washington sq.

HUDSON  
Charles G. Fairchild, Co., 25 Main st.

KENMORE  
Barrett & Cannon, 114 South st.

LAWRENCE  
James L. Ford, Franklin st.

LEOMINSTER  
A. C. Hosmer.

LOWELL  
G. C. Prince & Son, 108 Merrimack st.

LYNN  
R. N. Breed, 33 Market square.

F. W. Newhall, Lewis Cor. Breed st.

L. P. Russell, 33 Ferry st.

H. W. Sherburne (R. & M. R. R.)  
MANCHESTER MASS.

L. W. Floyd, 567 Main st.

MEDFORD  
W. C. Morse, 94 Washington st.

Frank H. Park, 334 Broad st. ave.

MEDFORD HIDEAWAY  
Frank B. Gilman, 334 Boston ave.

WEST MEDFORD  
N. E. Wilbur, 476 High st.

MELROSE  
George L. Lawrence.

NEEDHAM  
V. A. Rowsell, 161 Purchase st.

NEW BEDFORD  
G. L. Briggs, 161 Purchase st.

NEWBURYPORT  
Fowles News Agency, 17 State st.

ROCKLAND  
A. S. Peterson.

Roslyn  
W. W. Davis, Popular st.

PLYMOUTH  
Charles A. Smith.

QUINCY  
Brown & Co., 100 Main st.

READING  
M. F. Charles.

ROXBURY  
R. Allison & Son, 358 Warren st.

A. D. Williams, 146 Dudley st.

W. E. Robbins, 3107 Washington st.

W. E. Robbins, Egleston square.

A. F. Goldsmith, Co., 4 Barton sq.

SOMERVILLE  
Al Ward, 245 Pearl st., Winter Hill.

H. W. Conklin & Co., 457 State st.

State st., Newtonville.

T. A. Geist, 82 Washington st., Newtonville.

Charles H. Stacy, West Newton.

C. H. Baker, 100 Upper Falls.

WALTHAM  
E. S. Ball, 909 Main st.

W. N. Towne, 229 Moody st.

W. J. Kewell, 10 Church st., Waltham.

L. H. Steele, 11 College ave.

C. H. Smith, 10 Winchmore st., Weymouth.

WINCHESTER  
Winchester News Co.

Moore & Parker, Worcester.

F. A. Easton Company.

CONCORD  
Bridgeport Co., 218 Middle st.

NEW HAVEN  
NEW HAMPSHIRE  
MAINE

CONCORD  
W. C. Gibson, 10 North Main st.

Eugene Sullivan & Co., 1 No. Main st.

MANCHESTER  
I. T. Mead, 12 Hanover st.

NASHUA—F. T. Trow.

PORTSMOUTH  
Portsmouth News Agency, 21 Congress st.

RHODE ISLAND  
WESTERLY—A. N. Nash.

VERMONT  
NEWPORT  
Bigelow's Pharmacy.

ST. JOHNSBURY  
Randall & Whitcomb, 27 Main st.

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## BOSTON AND N. E.

### HELP WANTED—MALE

ASSISTANT BUYER wanted, for our leather department; young man with department store experience preferred; permanent position. Apply at Supt's office F. V. DIXON, 131 Erie st., Boston.

ALTO REPAIR MAN—Salary \$12 per week; \$18 per month; office free to all; \$10 per month.

BARBER wanted, first-class German American preferred. H. SELIGER, 1236 Beacon st., Brookline, Mass.

BARBER—WANTED—First-class man, young man preferred; union shop; \$14 per week.

BENCH HANDS in Franklin, Al machinists. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER, middle aged, experienced, excellent cook, would take charge of home for 1 or 2 business persons or small family. Address: MRS. J. S. EGAN, 378 Broadway, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER's position wanted by a past middle age hostess of references given and required. Address for 19 days: MRS. MARY A. LAWRENCE, 297 Main St., Brookline, Mass.; phone 1308 Brockton.

HOUSEKEEPER, residence: Winchester, 38; first class references and experience: \$4; mention 9465. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland.

HOUSEKEEPER or companion, American young woman, desires position. GIER TRUE FRENCH, Box 329, Hopkinton, Mass.

KINDERGARTNER desires position for the summer, if of satisfactory. Address: MISS ELYM. BARAK, 28 Tappan Rd., Roslindale, Mass.

LAUNDRESS, first-class, colored, wants work to take care of outdoor drying; or garment care. H. R. ROBINSON, 10 Cambridge st., Cambridge, Mass.

LAUNDRESS (colored) wants family washing to take home; outdoors drying. MRS. BOONE, 4 Village st., Cambridge, 10.

LAUNDRESS (colored) wants work to take care. R. A. SCOTT, 92 Harrison.

LAUNDRESS would like laundry framing in house laundry or private family. MRS. BESSIE DESMOND, 51 Bowler st., Roxbury, Mass.

MAN AND WIFE would like position as caretakers; have child of 3; can give references. M. H. PAUL, 11 Norway st., Boston.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER—Refined woman wants position in good home as companion to elderly lady. MRS. HERBERT W. DAVIS, 44 Canfield st., Dorchester, Mass.

MATRON, housekeeper or attendant; residence: Norwood, age 24; single; high school graduate; good references; AI references; \$25; mention 9466. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox 2900.

MOTOTYPE OPERATOR, compositor; residence: Norwood, age 24; single; high school graduate; good references; AI references; \$25; mention 9467. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox 2900.

MORNING WORK WANTED—apartment by colored woman. M. GARDNER, NER, 34 Warwick st., Roxbury, Boston.

MOTHER'S HELPER—Protestant woman, wants position where there are one or two children; good sewer and willing to do light house work; good references. MARIE SEIDENSTICKER, 30 Grosvenor Rd., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

NORWEGIAN, experienced with infants, for six years attendant on board large sailing ships; situation to travel. 18. Roberta, Tel. W. P. RIDDER, 100 Franklin st., Boston.

NURSEMAID—Position wanted by a reliable young woman, in return for good wages and \$4 per week. Address: HONORA DONNEY, 9 Florence st., Boston; tel. Tu 458-W.

OFFICE CLERK, residence: Stoneham, 22; single, high and normal school graduate; good person; AI references and experience; \$12; mention 9468. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox 2900.

PASTRY COOK, first class, on bread, rolls, pies etc. desires situation; city preferred; very best of references. ELIZABETH WALTER, 90 Newbury st., Boston; phone 3696-R. Back Bay, 8.

POSITION wanted to do housework in family of two, with no washing, or as companion to elderly lady; American Protestant. Address: M. BERRY, 94 Lexington st., East Boston.

POSITION wanted in private family as seamstress; would go away with family if necessary. CORA WILLIAMS, 302 Dudley st., Suite 5, Boston.

RELIABLE NEW ENGLAND WOMAN, good references as seamstress or shift attendant, preferably an infant. Apply to MRS. M. M. MacGREGOR, 13 Atlantic st., South Boston.

SALESwoman, residence: East Boston, 21; single; high school graduate; good references; \$12; mention 9465. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox 2900.

SEAMSTRESS, wishes situation in family; good references; willing to do laundry, good references. South. MRS. HELEN LITTLE, 14 Rutland st., Water town, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS, American, day; feather stitching, hemstitching, children's clothes, family linens; good references; references. MRS. TEMPLE, 61 Court st., Boston.

SECRETARY—College graduate; desires light work while studying stenography; full typist. MISS LUCY HEALD, 15 Wentworth st., Cambridge, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER—Young lady, desires position as stenographer; experience; references. COFFEE, 7 Woodward pl., Dorchester, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER, residence: Arlington, 20; single; good person; high school graduate; AI references and experience; \$8. Mention 9469. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox 2900.

STENOGRAPHER or general office work, residence: Charlestown, 25; single; high school graduate; good references; \$12; mention 9468. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox 2900.

STUDENT in domestic science, desires position as summer or permanent as assistant in institution or settlement work; excellent references. ELLEN MCCASLIN, 20 Cotes st., Boston.

PHILIMENTEX—Orchestrator of private estate or farm, foreman, or parrot wrangler; mining and employment agent; married; good worker; best of references; will go anywhere. F. A. GREENWOOD, Box A, West Stoughton, Mass.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, residence: Cambridge; 20; single; good person; \$7.50; mention 9470. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox 2900.

TO TEACH—Boston elementary school teacher, desired position as tutor during the latter part of June and the month of July. MARY M. GORDON, 4 Cypress ter., Brookline, Mass.

TWO NEAT COLORED GIRLS want position to cook and second girl; will go away. DAISY COSTA, 219 W. Newton st., Boston.

VISITING COMPANION (theater and eating) or housekeeper; also evening attorney. Tel. Central 1-1700.

WAIFATES—Three girls, would like positions in summer resort. HATTIE BATES, 129 Warwick st., Boston.

WAIFRESS, summer work, residence: Chelsea, age 25, single, first-class, good references; \$9. Mention 9469. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox 2900.

WANTED—By an agreeable and capable woman, an opportunity to go abroad for expenses in any honorable capacity. ANNIE L. WHITMORE, 236 Merrimac st., Newburyport, Mass.

WANTED—For the summer, by a high school graduate, a position as maid in good family; references. HELEN BAKER, 32 Central st., Auburndale, Mass.

WANTED—A position in a first class lodging house, store room or laundry; would go as housekeeper in apartment for business people. MISS KATE RABINGTON, 17 Dartmouth st., Boston.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Day's work, cleaning or general work. G. WARREN, 94 Main st., Boston.

WOMAN, 26, trained, competent, wishes work in small family, general work or cooking, where second maid is kept; good cooking references. MISS ELLA KNOTT, 161 Washington st., suite 2, care Mrs. Muir, Boston.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER position wanted by a past middle age hostess of references given and required. Address for 19 days: MRS. MARY A. LAWRENCE, 297 Main st., Brookline, Mass.; phone 1308 Brockton.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER (American) wishes position in refined home; competent, good cook, honest and reliable; references given. BELLE C. HOUSTON, 56 Temple st., Boston.

YOUNG GIRL, just out of school, wants to work in private family taking care of children. Write or call after 3 p.m. MRS. MARY A. LAWRENCE, 297 Main st., Brookline, Mass.

YOUNG LADY wishes position as companion to elderly lady; kind and obliging; willing to assist with home duties also. M. SMITH, 86 First st., Melrose, Mass.

YOUNG MAID wishes position as companion to elderly lady; kind and obliging; willing to assist with home duties also. M. SMITH, 86 First st., Melrose, Mass.

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## IMPROVED AND USEFUL ARTICLES

## Supplies for Women and the Home

## EMBLEM

No. 75 Emblem  
14k Brooch  
Price \$14.00No. 35 Emblem  
14k Brooch  
Price \$10.00

## EMBLEM

No. 33 Emblem  
14k Brooch  
Price \$12.00

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES



7 Rue Auber

## The Van Allen Corset COMPANY INC.

Tel.  
Greeley  
3193

FOR COMFORT you should wear one of our

## CUSTOM MADE CORSETS

Which combine all the advantages of PERFECT FIT and MODISH LINES  
CORSETS for large women, with elastic bandage for reducing the figure.  
CORSETS of imported silk mesh, with rubber gussets, ideal FOR ATHLETIC  
WEAR.  
CORSETS of imported crochet mesh FOR SUMMER MONTHS.  
CORSETS ON QUICK NOTICE TO OUT-OF-TOWN VISITORS.  
CORSETS copied and orders filled 24 hours notice.  
Old corsets cleaned and made over like new.

20 WEST 34TH STREET Adjoining Waldorf-Astoria NEW YORK

We make this design in 14kt. Gold only,  
the price ranging from \$4.00 to \$400.00

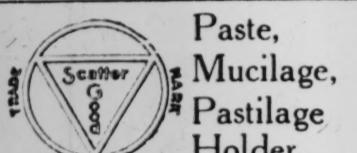
Sent prepaid on receipt of price. Address all orders to

J. C. DERBY COMPANY  
(Incorporated 1890)

CONCORD, N. H.

Our new catalog explains why this design cannot be changed. A copy will  
be sent to your address on request.

## OFFICE SPECIALTIES

Paste,  
Mucilage,  
Pastilage  
Holder

Prevents evaporation.  
Keeps contents clean.  
Has a brush worth while.  
Fine bristles.  
Aluminum ferrule.  
Above trade mark on  
bottom of every bottle.

At Your Stationer's

H. W. SCATTERGOOD CO.,  
PRINTERS  
And Manufacturing Stationers  
1722-28 Venango St., Philadelphia, Pa.THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
Classified Advertising Column  
Persons & Businesses  
A telephone call to 4230 Back Bay  
will give you information as to terms.CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS  
Persons may leave advertisements at 750 People's Gas Bldg.

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES







Telephone

Your advertisement to 4330 B. B.  
or, if preferred, a representative  
will call to discuss advertising

## REAL ESTATE

## REAL ESTATE

LONGWOOD  
NEVER BEFORE OFFERED

Beautifully appointed house containing 15 rooms and four baths; wonderful living room at least 30 ft. long by 20 wide; quartered oak floors of finest quality in all rooms; high ceiling; combination heating system; spacious sun porch; spacious sunroom; hot water supply to all parts of the house; combination stable and garage with over 20,000 ft. of land elevated well above the street and having a gentle slope to the south; fine shade and fruit trees, shrubs, flower beds, etc. Owing to a bereavement in his family, owner wants to sell at once and will sacrifice \$10,000 of original cost to that end.

FRANK A. RUSSELL

506 Old South Blvd., Boston

1321 Beacon St., Brookline

WILLIAM E. MCCOY &amp; CO.

Real Estate, Mortgages and Insurance  
of every description  
451 Old South Blvd., Boston  
1345 Beacon St., Brookline

FOR SALE—Single house, recently renovated throughout; 12 rooms, 2 baths on second floor, hard wood floors, gas or electric lighting, fireplaces; steam \$800; 1st fl. large, convenient to shop; steam and electric cars; house alone could not be duplicated for \$800. Will sell at \$7000.

INVESTMENT PROPERTY  
FOR SALE—Six apartment brick houses, each suite containing 4 rooms and bath, with separate entrance, fireplaces, heat, continuous hot water and all improvements; convenient to the Beaconsfield station; rent \$45 per month.

FOR SALE—Apartment house, situated on an elevation, with short walk of Beacon st.; suites, 4 flats and 8 rooms, and bath, continuous hot water and all improvements; heat, continuous hot water and all improvements; convenient to the Beaconsfield station; rent \$45 per month.

WILLIAM E. MCCOY & CO.  
Tel. 5035 Fort HillN. E. Real Estate Co.  
Room 65, 262 Washington St.,  
Boston, Mass.

If you will address a letter to us stating the kind of farm you want, state as follows:

Whether for permanent or temporary residence. How many acres; size of house; barn; location (state). Whether sea shore; lake shore; highland, or interval; distance from church; school; stores; postoffice and steam or trolley. Also about the price.

We will send you full details of one or more, for we know we can suit you and save you time and expense.

Newton Centre

COZY, MODERN, nine-room house, garage, shingled and stone exterior, large living room with beamed ceiling and tapestry; brick fireplace, oak and pine paneled walls, cypress and pine panel, glass, sewer, electric lights and gas, open plumbing, furnace heat.

Corner lot of about 10,000 feet, near depot and electric, in one of the most popular neighborhoods.

Price reduced from \$8500 to \$7200 for quick sale. Easy terms if desired.

ALVORD BROS.  
59 Milk Street, Boston

Farms, Mills and Timber

Summer homes, country stores, hotels, etc., all parts of New England; name and address and send for list. (We can suit you.) BOULEVARD STORACE CO., Medford, Mass.

MEDFORD PROPERTIES—Choice list of single, 2 and 3-fl. houses for sale and for rent (call, wire or phone us.) BOULEVARD STORACE CO., 317 Salem St., Medford, Mass. Phone 401-W.

MALDEN

Three-family house in first-class order with all modern conveniences for sale on easy terms or would exchange for small farm near Boston. Apply to J. B. LEWIS, 101 Tremont st., Boston.

OUR NEW CATALOGUE  
JUST ISSUED, contains 600 descriptions and illustrations, free on application. BRECK'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

LIST YOUR properties now for quick sales; no charge unless sold. Send for descriptive blank. Dept. C. BRECK'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY, 51 No. Market st., Boston.

WEST NEWTON

To settle estate, house 372 Waltham st., 9 rooms and bath, 5000 sq. ft. land, very well kept, best of location and neighborhood; ready for immediate occupancy. Telephone or write, FRANCIS NEWHALL.

SUBURBAN HIGH-CLASS BUILDING  
LOTS, high dry land, located on trolley and state road, near steam lines. GEORGE WEST, 100 Waltham st., opposite Gay, Westwood, Mass.

WINTHROP, MASS.—To sell or let, house of 10 rooms, attics and garage, 16,425 ft. of land, fruit trees, all improvements \$6500; easy terms. Tel. Winthrop 126-4.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

MORTGAGES

Money for first mortgages on city and suburban real estate; also special fund for second mortgages. Call or write FRED'K H. JACKSON, 43 Tremont st.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES—Quick service, low rates; bring in your applications. "MONEY ADVANCED ON CONSTRUCTION LOANS," EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 283 Washington st.

APARTMENTS TO LET

TO BE SUB-LET  
Corner apartment on Beacon St.; 8 outside rooms, alcove and 2 baths; modern in all its appointments; to be rented for balance of year at least \$1,000.FRANK A. RUSSELL,  
506 Old South Blvd., Boston  
1321 Beacon St., Brookline

TO BE SUB-LET

FOR SALE OR TO LET for the season, a family high elevation, all kinds of fruit, remodeled, 4-room house, very modern convenience, bath and garage. For full particulars address owner, E. D. LOVEWELL, Gleson road, Wellesley Hills, Mass., or tel. Wellesley 271-W.

12 MILES FROM BOSTON

FOR SALE OR TO LET for the season, a family high elevation, all kinds of fruit, remodeled, 4-room house, very modern convenience, bath and garage. For full particulars address owner, E. D. LOVEWELL, Gleson road, Wellesley Hills, Mass., or tel. Wellesley 271-W.

## Classified Real Estate

Telephone

Your advertisement to 4330 B. B.  
or, if preferred, a representative  
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## REAL ESTATE

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LONGWOOD  
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Beautifully appointed house containing 15 rooms and four baths; wonderful living room at least 30 ft. long by 20 wide; quartered oak floors of finest quality in all rooms; high ceiling; combination heating system; spacious sunroom; hot water and steam to all parts of the house; combination stable and garage with over 20,000 ft. of land elevated well above the street and having a gentle slope to the south; fine shade and fruit trees, shrubs, flower beds, etc. Owing to a bereavement in his family, owner wants to sell at once and will sacrifice \$10,000 of original cost to that end.

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Real Estate, Mortgages and Insurance  
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451 Old South Blvd., Boston  
1345 Beacon St., Brookline

## Fisher Hill

The choice section of Brookline and the Metropolitan district. The community of attractive, individual houses and best of neighbors. Two honest houses for sale and large or small lots at moderate prices. This locality is quiet, secluded, refreshing, 11 minutes from Trinity place, 15 from South station and with completion of Boylston subway about 20 from Park st. JOHN D. HARDY, 10 High st., June. Summer.

TO SUB-LET

An attractive suite of 6 rooms, reception hall, dining room, with private entrance and other unusual features; heat, continuous hot water and all improvements; convenient to the Beaconsfield station; rent \$45 per month.

WILLIAM E. MCCOY &amp; CO.

Tel. 5035 Fort Hill

1321 Beacon St., Brookline

ROOFING

It's no wonder after fifty years of experience, we have an organization for doing every kind of roofing.

Boston's Best Roofers

Let us quote you on any kind of roof, new or old, shingles, tiles, asphalt, slate, wood, etc., or metal, or on a repair job, and we will prove our right to our reputation. Don't wait till you HAVE to come.

SWETT &amp; LOVEJOY

521 Main St., Melrose

NORTH SCITUATE

For Sale—Very well-known estate, known as "The Sticks," situated in the highest part of the town; mansion house over 200 years old, which, modernized, would make a most attractive home; stable, outbuildings and about 41 acres of land. Will be sold at an attractive price if taken immediately.

FRANK A. RUSSELL,  
506 Old South Blvd., Boston  
1321 Beacon St., BrooklineYOUR  
ROOF

GRAVEL, SLATE and METAL ROOFING, SHEET METAL WORK, SKYLIGHTS, VENTILATORS, GUTTERS AND CONDUCTORS. Special Attention to Repairing Artificial Stone Walks

W. A. MURTFELDT CO.  
161 Devonshire St., Room 1002.

## Near the Beaconsfield

FOR SALE—An estate on Tappan st., comprising single house of 9 rooms and 2 baths, hardwood floors, open plumbing, electric lights, combination heater, etc.; about 12,500 sq. ft. of land, with frontage of 100 ft. to road. To be sold at a greatly reduced price if taken immediately.

FRANK A. RUSSELL,  
506 Old South Blvd., Boston  
1321 Beacon St., Brookline

HARRISVILLE, N. H.

TO LET

Farm of 50 acres; mansion house fully furnished containing the usual living rooms, six master's rooms, two rooms for servants, kitchen, dining room, etc.; bath, central heating, hot water, gas and electric lighting; combination heater, 6 fireplaces; large garage and nearly 30,000 sq. ft. of land; may be hired with privilege of purchase.

FRANK A. RUSSELL,  
506 Old South Blvd., Boston  
1321 Beacon St., Brookline

RENTALS

TO LET

FARM BARGAIN

WE HAVE FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF TEMPLE,

JUST A LITTLE CASH will secure this So. N. H. summer house, 10 acres, 7 acres mown and tilled, balance wood, some woodland, 200 ft. frontage on stream, extra good well water, 25 acres frontage on stream, cottage house in good repair; barn 20x30; garage, only \$100. Details G. W. HALL, 100 State st., Melrose 4-344-J.

MANFIELD—50 acres, 20 acres mowing and tilling, balance wood and pasture, 1/2 miles to depot, close to schools, estimated 500 cords of wood, plenty of fruit for home; rich soil, level ground, good well water; 2-story, colonist style house, 1000 sq. ft. good cellar, several porches; price reduced to \$2500, \$300 cash; one of the best trades offered this year. Details G. W. HALL, 100 State st., Melrose 4-344-J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET

TO LET

FARM LANDS

TO LET

CANADA LANDS

TO LET

FOR SALE

TO LET

FOR SALE

TO LET

# Real Estate Market News

# T Wharf Activities

# Sailings

Warren F. Freeman of the Kimball building, who is developing the Jerico beach, Scituate, property for the Allen Associates, reports activity both in the sale of lots and the building of cottages.

He has sold recently lots 300 and 301 on Barker road, containing 19,336 square feet, to Thomas P. McManus of Dorchester, who is building a summer residence for occupancy; also sold lot 330 at the junction of Barker and Damon roads, to A. N. Booth of Worcester, who will build a cottage for occupancy. He also reports the sale of his cottage on Barker road of seven rooms with modern improvements, together with about 12,000 square feet of land, to E. S. Mowrey, who will occupy the coming season. Over 20 houses, costing from \$2000 to \$6000 each, have been built on the property the past year, including Scituate Yacht Club, which is on a part of the Jerico beach property.

The same broker handles the Weld estate in West Roxbury, and reports an active demand for house lots and considerable building on different parts of the property. He has sold the past week lot 126 on Manthorne road, containing 6319 square feet, to Wendell P. Getchell who will build at once for occupancy; also lot 128 Manthorne road, containing 6680 feet to J. A. Newton, who will build, also lot 135 Manthorne road, containing 5500 feet to B. B. Haupt, who buys for improvement, also lot 146, corner of Manthorne and Schirmer roads, containing 5500 feet, to Captain Pearson, who has already started a high-grade, two-family house, also lot 148 Manthorne road, containing 5000 feet to Richard Duffie, who will build. He also reports that Walter S. DeWitt is building a two-family cement house on lot 141 Manthorne road. Thomas J. Wills is building a two-family house on lot 122 Manthorne road, and Walter F. Campbell is building a high grade single family house on lots 138 and 136 Pierrot road, corner of Manthorne road.

Warren F. Freeman also reports the passing of papers in the sale of the new two-family dwelling, 7 Arden street, off Belgrave avenue, Roslindale, for Ada Duffie. The purchaser, A. M. Shanks, will occupy. The house, being new, is not yet assessed.

## DORCHESTER AND FOREST HILLS

Raymond P. Delano reports several sales in Dorchester and Forest Hills. He has sold for Richard O'Hearn 44 Sawyer street, near Pleasant street was bought by Harland J. Lowe from John B. Fallon, former owner. The improvements are assessed for \$3400 and the land for \$3100.

Chester Fears, a fisherman of Rockport, was lost when he fell from a wharf at Gloucester into the water.

Hake was scarce at T wharf today, only 300 pounds being brought in. Prices on that fish advanced considerably. Other prices were slightly higher as only one vessel reached the wharf.

The steam trawler Surf, with 38,000 pounds haddock, 1100 cod, 1500 pollock, 3000 hake, 2500 soles and 200 halibut, was the only arrival today. Quotations to dealers: Steak cod \$2.50 per hundred-weight, market cod \$3.50, haddock \$4, pollock \$3.25, and medium hake \$1.75.

John Bakarian has placed a deed on record from Aaron Akabas, transferring title to premises 2 Sharon street, near Harrison avenue. The property is composed of a three-story swell front brick house with basement and 1562 square feet of land, all assessed for \$4200. Land value is \$2000.

**SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS**

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange.

BOSTON (City Proper)

Aaron Akabas to John Bakarian, Sharon st.; q. \$1.

Samuel Rosenberg to Gertrude S. Michaelis, Union pk.; q. \$1.

William B. Fallon to Payne E. Allen, Cornhill and Brattle st.; d. \$35,000.

John B. Fallon et al. to Harland J. Lowe, Carter st.; q. \$1.

Prates et al. to H. C. Est. to city of Boston, Pleasant st.; d. \$12,000.

**SOUTH BOSTON**

Emily M. Smith to Francis E. Stith, Bolton st.; w. \$1.

**EAST BOSTON**

Edmund K. Baker to Margaret J. Feeley, Wadsworth st.; q. \$1.

Antonio Nocella to Lorenzo Torregrossa, Hay st.; w. \$1.

Elizabeth C. Fasset to Edward S. Draper, Brook st.; w. \$1.

**ROXBURY**

Isaac Albert et al. to Ellen E. Camen, Seaview st.; q. \$4500.

Heinrich C. Gilmore et al. to Oscar E. Furth, Dorr st.; q. \$1.

**DORCHESTER**

Apple M. Maguire to William W. Reed, Stockton st.; d. \$400.

Mark A. Walsh to Willard Welsh, Milton av. and Edison st.; 2 lots; q. \$1.

Mary C. Closon to Eva Hambo, John Street; q. \$1.

Sarah Devision to Ella K. Maremen, Perleman to Philip Markovsky, Friderici and Ashton; 2 lots; q. \$1.

The Lyons to Joseph T. Adams and Beaumont st.; q. \$1.

Hymann C. Barnstall to William H. Hirschfeld, Associate, mittee, to Roland Litchfield, Wilcock st.; d. \$500.

Same to Same, Wilcock st.; d. \$500.

Rolfe Litchfield to Havelock Association; Wilcock st.; q. \$1.

Same to Robert W. Graham et al., Wilcock st.; q. \$1.

Patrik Kelleher to city of Boston, Haller st.; w. \$1.

**WEST ROXBURY**

William J. Miller to Catherine Murphy, John A. Andrews and Newbern st.; q. \$1.

Michael Burke et al. to Rudolf C. Bartsch, Sanborn av.; q. \$1.

Michael Burke et al. to Frederick P. Bartsch, Sanborn av.; q. \$1.

James Henderson to Mary B. Anderson, Old Colony st.; q. \$1.

Bernard T. Mullin to Annie E. Leonard, Carolina av.; q. \$1.

John Walker to John A. Hayes, Granada av.; 2 lots; q. \$1.

**HYDE PARK**

Patrick H. Crowley to William F. Crowley, Readville and Norton st.; q. \$1.

William F. Crowley to Eleanor M. Crowley, Readville and Norton st.; q. \$1.

Same to Same, Perkins av.; q. \$1.

**CHELSEA**

Ivan Watchmaker, mittee, to Nathaniel S. Albaum, Chestnut st.; d. \$900.

Same to same, Chestnut st.; d. \$900.

Same to Same, Max Tateham, Chestnut st.; 2 pws; q. \$1.

Thomas Nitto to Domenico D'Alessandro, Blossom and Addison st.; q. \$1.

Ida Feilberg to Abraham Goootman, Auburn st.; w. \$1.

**WINTHROP**

William F. Stone to Alma M. Puttich, Atlantic st.; q. \$1.

**REVERE**

Charles E. Lay to Antonio Russo, Tapley av.; w. \$1.

Sarah Appell to Mamie Kofman, Waverly av.; q. \$1.

Mamie Kofman to Philip Appell, Waverly av.; q. \$1.

Louise L. Cliffe to Joseph S. Cliffe, Ford st.; w. \$1.

Louise Walk to Eva Goldberg, Lowell st.; w. \$1.

Willard Welsh Realty Co. to Walter E. Currier, Elliot rd.; q. \$1.

**BUILDING NOTICES**

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of

## SHIPPING NEWS

### PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived

Str Grecian, Page, Philadelphia.

Str Camden, Brown, Namhor, Me.

Str Bay State, Stout, Portland, Me.

Str Cape Ann, Godfrey, Gloucester, Mass.

Sold to Portland interests after remaining tied up at an East Boston dock for about 10 years, the three-masted schooner Colin C. Baker put to sea Friday afternoon in command of Captain Crockett, bound for St. George, N. B.

Built in 1873 the craft was owned by Captain Browning K. Baker of Winthrop who has now retired from the sea.

Captain Baker has kept his craft in good condition though not in active service so that the schooner does not appear to have been built as far back as the 70s. The craft will engage in trade between New Brunswick and

Montreal, Canada for Liverpool, England.

Str Mars, Calhoun, New York, twg bgs Troy, Oakland and Albany.

Tg H. A. Mathis, Ross, Gloucester, Mass.

Tg Henry Brook, Tingle, Port Johnson, twg bgs L. & W. C. Co. Nos. 1 and 14.

Schr Jeremiah Smith, Marshall, Higgins, S. C.

Schr Little Ruth, Condon, Clarke Harbor, N. S.

Schr Marguerite, Geyer, Salisbur Beach.

Cleared

Str Halifax (Br) Hawes, Halifax, N. S. Hawksbury, C B and Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Str H. M. Whitney, Colberth, New York.

Str Juniata, James, Norfolk.

Str Grecian, Briggs, Philadelphia.

Str Camden, Brown, Bangor.

Str Bay State, Stout, Portland.

Sailed

Str Katros (Nor), Macror; tgs John G. Chandler, Philadelphia, twg bg Lottie; Chas T Gallagher, twg bg Edith, Plymouth; Neponset, Eastport, twg two bows; Vesta, twg bg Cadosia, Lynn; June, twg bg David Wallace, do; H. A. Mathis, Provincestown; str Winifredian (Br), Halifax, N. S. Hawksbury and Charlottetown; Santure, Humacao, P R; Nacochee, Savannah; Katahdin, Charleston, S. C. and Jacksonville; Junta, Norfolk; Grecian, Philadelphia; M. W. White, New York; Melrose, Newport News; Everett, Sewalls Point; Geo Hawley, do; tgs Gwalia, twg bg Biwabik, Norfolk; Honey Brook, twg bg L & W. W.

In the log of the privateer schooner Polly, which has just been purchased by Alfred Johnson of Arlington street, Boston, are entered many events of the war of 1812 which have never been recorded in the country's history if reports from a Maine town where the ship's log is said to be located are correct.

The Polly was built at Amesbury 108 years ago and was commanded during the war by Capt. Jeduthus Upton of Salem. Ten years ago she took part in the celebration held at Amesbury. Since 1835 the craft has been engaged in the coastwise trade between Boston and Maine ports.

John Mehan, engineer, and Joseph McDonough, fireman, of a barge owned by the Randall & McAllister Company were rescued Friday when the barge in tow of the tug Portland capsized near Portland. Four of the crew were lost. John Conley, Patrick Malia, Carl Peter-son and Festus McDonough.

**MONUMENT TO MAJ. GEN. SCHURZ UNVEILED IN N. Y.**

**Big Parade of Federal and State Troops Marks Ceremonies in Honor of America's Great German Citizen**

**REVIEWED BY MAYOR**

**NEW YORK—Federal and state troops turned out here today to honor the memory of Maj. Gen. Carl Schurz, editor, statesman, publicist and soldier.**

The occasion was the unveiling of a monument to the man who has been called one of the greatest German born citizens of the United States. A parade of five divisions of soldiers and a special division composed of the veterans corps of artillery, Capt. Charles Elliott Warren commanding, made up one of the most imposing military displays which has ever turned out in New York to honor the memory of any man who has held an office lower than that of President of the United States. Detachments of various posts of the Grand Army formed a guard of honor at the reviewing stand where the mayor of New York reviewed the troops.

**UNVEILING HALE STATUE TO BRING MR. TAFT TO CITY**

**Unveiling of the statue of Edward Everett Hale on the Public Garden is announced for May 22. The exercises**

**will be held in Arlington-street church, with former Gov. John D. Long presiding. The speakers include former Presi-**

**dent Taft and the Rev. James de Nor-**

**mandise.**

**The statue is of bronze, the work of**

**Bela L. Pratt. The figure is of heroic**

**size, standing. It rests on a stone pedestal,**

**which has the famous "Lend a Hand"**

**legend of Dr. Hale's magazine inscribed**

**on one surface and the words "Man of**

**Letters, Preacher of the Gospel, Prophet**

**of Peace, Patriot" on another.**

**Mr. WHITMAN FOR DIRECT PRIMARY**

**NEW YORK—District Attorney Whit-**

**man, one of the men appointed by Governor Sulzer to his direct primaries campaign committee, has accepted.**

"I will serve," said Mr. Whitman Friday. "I think both parties are committed to direct primaries, and I am in favor of them. I am not in favor of eliminating the state convention. I will not have time to do much work for the cause, but I will serve just the same."

**CONSERVATORY CLUB FORMED**

**Endeavoring to promote their social**

**and recreational interests, the women of**

**New England Conservatory of Music**

**have formed a Students Cooperative**

**Club. All the women of the institution,**

**teachers, students and clerks are eligible**

**to membership.**

**SHIPMENT OF BOSTON**

**BOSTON—The following vessels left**

**the port of Boston on Saturday, May 10,**

**for the following destinations:**

# Stock Market Closes Quiet and Rather Heavy

## LITTLE CHANGE IN PRICES OF STOCKS TODAY

Tone Is Heavy but Volume of Business Is Very Small — Large Short Interest Tends to Steady the Market

## BOSTON AGAIN QUIET

Considerable backing and filling was in evidence this week in the securities markets. There were some sharp breaks and quick recoveries. Net results for the week are not important. The fact that some new low records were established caused some uneasiness among holders of long stock.

There is a good deal of talk about the large short interest said to prevail in the New York market. It is said that nearly every professional operator is on the short side of the market notwithstanding the frequent covering that has obtained. If this is true, it accounts for the comparative steadiness of prices.

Business was very quiet in New York this morning. The tone was heavy. Some good fractional recessions were recorded during the early sales for the leaders. The coal roads were particularly weak.

There was little business on the local exchange. Price movements were unimportant.

Trading continued exceedingly dull throughout the half day session. In New York Virginia Carolina Chemical opened off  $\frac{1}{2}$  at 28 and declined to 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ . New York Central was unchanged at 99 $\frac{1}{2}$  at the opening. It reacted to 98 $\frac{1}{2}$  and came back fractionally. Canadian Pacific opened off  $\frac{1}{2}$  at 241, reacted to 240 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and then advanced nearly 2 points. Reading opened off  $\frac{1}{2}$  at 161, declined to 160 $\frac{1}{2}$  and then improved fractionally.

Boston & Corbin was a weak feature of the local market. After opening off  $\frac{1}{2}$  at 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ , it declined to 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Shanno & Arizona 6s opened off 4 points at 92 and dropped several points further.

## MORE ACTIVITY AT FALL RIVER

FALL RIVER—Trade in the print cloth market has been more active this week than for any previous week recently, and decidedly more active than the average week this year. Shutting down the Fall River Iron Works Company mill, beginning next week, will not immediately affect the supply, as the American Printing Company, which it feeds, has a large stock of gray goods.

Other users of print cloths have shown their appreciation of a possible shortage later on by pushing them ahead to cover contracts extending well through the summer. The week's sales amounted to 170,000 pieces, one third spots.

Both wide and narrow goods have been in demand, usually plain goods in odd counts. The demand for narrow goods has run to 25-inch and 27-inch goods. Prices on goods figuring in the trading have gone off about 1-16 cent from last week's prints. The drop in prices came in most cases before the demand began to show activity. Manufacturers have shown a willingness to continue selling at the lower prices in order to keep the production moving. Reports from outside show larger selling of southern goods than took place here. On some styles, especially of narrow goods, prices accepted for southern goods were 1-16 to 1-2 cent a yard lower than was acceptable here.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

By way of educating public as to its functions, New York stock exchange plans to send out educational matter with market letters of members.

New Hampden railroad will be opened for passenger traffic on June 23. This road makes a shorter line from Springfield to Boston than now exists over the Boston & Maine tracks.

Kansas City, Mexico & Orient will be built into Kansas City, says W. C. Kenner, president of Commerce Trust Company of Kansas City, when reorganization committee succeeds in raising \$15,000,000 required to refinance road.

## CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for day and week compare with the totals for the corresponding period in 1912 as follows:

Saturday..... 1913 1912 1911 1910 1909  
Exchanges..... \$24,688,415 \$27,209,417  
Balances..... 1,310,697 1,364,284  
For week..... 160,022,809 159,721,860  
Balance..... 6,455,236 8,412,980

United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house to-day of \$43,329.

## HOLIDAYS IN LONDON

NEW YORK—May 12, being "Whit Monday" this year, is a statutory bank holiday under the Lubbock act, and all banks and exchanges in England and Wales are closed for the day. Saturday is merely a holiday taken by the London stock exchange at its pleasure, and although that institution is closed, other exchanges act independently, and the banks remain open.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

|                    | Open              | High              | Low               | Last              |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Amalgamated        | 74 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 75                | 74 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 74 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| Am Can.            | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| Am Can pf.         | 94                | 94                | 93 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 93 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| Am Locom.          | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 32                | 32                |
| Am Linseed Oil pf. | 27 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 27 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 27 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 27 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| Am Smelting        | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 66 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 66 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| Am Smelting pf.    | 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Am Steel See B pf. | 84                | 84                | 84                | 84                |
| Anaconda           | 38                | 38                | 38                | 38                |
| Atchison           | 99 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 99 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 99 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 99 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| At Coast Line      | 120 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 120 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 120 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 120 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Balt & Ohio        | 97 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 97 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 97 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 97 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| Batopilas          | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Cal Petrol         | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| Cal Petrol pf.     | 69                | 69                | 69                | 69                |
| Can Pacific        | 241               | 241               | 240 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 240 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Can Pac pf 2d pd   | 234 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 234 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 234 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 234 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cent of S.         | 320               | 320               | 320               | 320               |
| Ches & Ohio        | 63 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 63 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 63 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 63 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| Chi M & St P.      | 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Chi M & St P.      | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| Chi Fuel           | 31                | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| Chi Gas            | 150               | 150               | 150               | 150               |
| Ind & Hudson       | 152 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 152 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 152 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 152 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ind & Luck         | 395               | 395               | 395               | 395               |
| Eric 1st pf        | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| Eric 1st pf        | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| Eric Motor pf      | 72                | 72                | 72                | 72                |
| Goldfield          | 2                 | 2                 | 2                 | 2                 |
| Gulf N.            | 126 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 126 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 126 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 126 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Gulf N. pf         | 34                | 34                | 34                | 34                |
| Harvester Cor.     | 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Insatiation        | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| Inter-Mot.         | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| Inter-Mot. pf.     | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 49 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 49 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| Int'l Paper        | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| Lohig Valley       | 154 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 154 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 154 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 154 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Louis & Nash       | 131 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 131 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 131 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 131 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| May Co.            | 72                | 72                | 72                | 72                |
| May Petrol         | 65                | 65                | 65                | 65                |
| Minim              | 23                | 23                | 23                | 23                |
| M. S. & St. M.     | 131 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 131 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 131 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 131 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Nat Biscuit pf.    | 119               | 119               | 119               | 119               |
| Nevada Cos.        | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| N. Y. Central      | 99 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 99 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 98 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 98 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| N.Y. NH & H.       | 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Noth American      | 74                | 74                | 74                | 74                |
| Northern Pac.      | 114 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 114 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 114 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 114 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Oil Can.           | 22 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 22 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 22 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 22 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| Pennsylvania       | 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Pullman            | 154 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 154 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 154 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 154 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Rdg 1st pf.        | 90                | 90                | 90                | 90                |
| Rep I & St.        | 23                | 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| Rock Island        | 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| Rumley             | 55                | 55                | 55                | 55                |
| Seaboard A L       | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| Seaboard A L pf    | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 42 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| Southern Rock.     | 170               | 170               | 170               | 170               |
| Southern Pac.      | 95 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 95 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 95 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 95 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| Southern Ry        | 24 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 24 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 24 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 24 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| Studebaker pf.     | 91 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 91 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 91 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 91 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| Tenn Copper        | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| U. S. Steel pf.    | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| U. S. & C. P.      | 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| U. S. Rubber       | 62 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 62 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 62 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 62 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| U. S. Rubber pf.   | 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| U. S. Steel        | 59 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 59 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 59 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 59 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| U. S. Steel pf.    | 106               | 106               | 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Utah Copper        | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| Va-Car Chem.       | 28                | 28                | 26 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 26 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| Va-Car Chem. pf.   | 98                | 98                | 98                | 98                |
| Va. C. & C.        | 43                | 43                | 43                | 43                |
| Wa-Bash pf.        | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Western Union      | 65                | 65                | 65                | 65                |
| Westinghouse pf.   | 114               | 114               | 114               | 114               |

The London stock exchange is closed today.

## AMERICAN BEET SUGAR COMPANY ANNUAL REPORT

# Late News of the Financial World

## MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRIC HAS BEST QUARTER IN HISTORY

Increase in Gross Business for the Period Well Above the Average Gains — Operating Ratio Shows Wide Variation Owing to Winter Conditions

The gross earnings of Massachusetts Electric for the March quarter increased \$118,000 against an average increase in the same quarter for the last nine years of \$87,000. Of this gross increase, \$100,000 was offset by an increase in operating expenses, leaving an increase of \$18,000 in net. Fixed charged decreased about \$40,000 for the quarter which made an increase in net divisible income of 100 per cent over the same quarter of last year. The gross increase for the summer quarter was \$50,000, for the fall quarter \$85,000 and for the winter quarter \$118,000, making a gross increase for the first nine months of the current fiscal year of \$253,000.

The gross earnings, expenses, operating ratio and surplus for dividends in the March quarter for the last 10 years have been as follows:

|           | Gross Expenses | Charges, etc. | Net     |
|-----------|----------------|---------------|---------|
| 1904..... | \$1,156,296    | 1,221,627     | 105,687 |
| 1905..... | 1,271,244      | 1,106,558     | 86,90   |
| 1906..... | 1,458,399      | 1,103,037     | 75,03   |
| 1907..... | 1,352,171      | 1,204,781     | 79,15   |
| 1908..... | 1,352,171      | 1,207,579     | 73,25   |
| 1909..... | 1,613,634      | 1,258,264     | 75,37   |
| 1910..... | 1,707,153      | 1,556,598     | 71,12   |
| 1911..... | 1,707,153      | 1,556,598     | 69,52   |
| 1912..... | 1,910,968      | 1,631,563     | 72,29   |
| 1913..... | 2,027,976      | 1,611,772     | 72,08   |
|           |                |               | 110,159 |

\*Deficit.

Comparison shows that this March quarter was the best ever reported by the company. The difference between the net divisible income in the March quarters of 1904 and 1913 was \$332,000 or 2.2 per cent on the amount of preferred stock now outstanding. The figures for the last three years do not include the operations of the Hyde Park Electric Light Company which was sold to the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston.

The March quarter shows a wider variation in operating ratio than any other quarter of the year. This is the winter quarter when expenses are the hardest to control, owing to severe storms which occasionally hamper traffic all over the territory, but winter expense has been greatly equalized by the appropriation of a winter expense fund which can be drawn upon in case of extraordinary expenses for this purpose.

## FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS OF RUMELY CO. PROVIDED FOR

NEW YORK—William Salomon & Co. issue the following statement: "C. S. Funk has been elected president of the M. Rumely Company and it is to take direct charge of its business, the office of general manager having been abolished. Mr. Funk has received assurances of the cordial support from all of the elements in the company."

The board of directors has been reorganized so that a majority of its members represent the interests who are financing the company's requirement. An executive committee has been appointed consisting of President Funk, Elisha Walker of William Salomon & Co., and John H. Guy, the recently elected vice-president in charge of finances.

The finance committee consists of President Funk, Elisha Walker and Max Horwitz of Hallgarten & Co., Messrs. William Salomon & Co. and Hallgarten & Co. and others interested in the company have agreed to provide upon unsecured notes \$2,000,000 for additional working capital.

The company has also arranged with its principal banks in New York and Chicago for the necessary lines of credit covering its reasonable borrowings. These arrangements, it is believed, adequately provide for the financial requirements of the company for the present season.

"Mr. Funk, the new president, is one of the country's leading manufacturers of agricultural implements. He has been connected with the International Harvester Company since its organization, and for the past six years he has been its general manager, which position he resigned to accept his new office.

"Mr. Funk's acceptance of the presidency of the M. Rumely Company follows an investigation of the condition

of the company in which he has taken an active part.

The board authorizes the announcement that the subject of dividends upon the preferred shares will not be taken up until the outcome of this year's business is known."

## LITTLE NOTICE GIVEN INCOME TAX PROPOSAL

Slight Interest Taken by England in Proposed New Method for Raising Money for Government Purposes in America

## MILD BY COMPARISON

(By our financial correspondent)

LONDON—There has been surprisingly little said in England regarding the proposed new income tax in America. Certainly there has been a little sympathetic interest, as of a sufferer who learns of a fellow in a like plight, but the probable results do not seem to have struck general attention. Yet it is not long ago that much was written in the newspapers regarding the loss of capital which the increased income tax and the super tax was causing to England.

It was explained—no doubt with a good deal of truth—that in order to avoid the high taxes the richest people in England were giving over as large a part of their securities as they could to the custody of bankers in foreign countries who could collect the interest without deduction of tax and invest the same in fresh securities. The rich Englishman who did this saved the income tax on this particular portion of his income, and salved his conscience no doubt by saying that the tax was unfairly high.

According to common report, which again is doubtful, in this instance, correct, American bankers were entrusted largely with securities, for this purpose. But now, should the proposed tax be adopted in the United States, it is very doubtful whether the interest on our Englishman's securities would escape taxation, and though, at first the tax would be mild compared with the English tax, the tendency would be for it not to be thought worth while to take all the trouble involved in making such an arrangement.

## STATE FAILS TO END STRIKE

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—All negotiations for the settlement of the hod-carriers' and building laborers' strike were declared off today. The Builders Association rejected the plan of arbitration submitted by P. J. Downey, state mediator.

## THE WEATHER

### UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair, continued cold tonight and Sunday; moderate north winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts today as follows for New England: Fair tonight with frost; Friday fair, moderate to brisk north winds. Fair, another period of rain and high pressure of the country is causing unusually cold weather, a distinct cold front from the Missouri valley eastward to the middle and north Atlantic states, the temperature ranging from 8 to 15 degrees below the average for the season.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a.m. 48° 12 noon 54°

Average temperature yesterday, 55°

IN OTHER CITIES (Maximum)

Washington 56 Portland, Me. 50 New York 52 Boston 54 Pittsburgh 52 Nantucket 54 Albany 52 Buffalo 50 Chicago 44 Kansas City 50 Denver 50 St. Louis 52 San Francisco 64 St. Louis 52

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 4:28 Sun sets 6:53 High water

Length of day 14:25 1:50 a.m. 2:53 p.m.

WEIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 7:23 P. M.

## CONSUMPTION OF COPPER METAL IS ON LARGE SCALE

The copper producers' statement was more favorable, with its unexpectedly large decrease in surplus and record-breaking deliveries. There was a small increase in per diem production, which in April was 4,500,000 pounds, against 4,305,000 in March and 4,320,000 pounds in the 1912 year.

It is interesting to note, however, that while new production records have been made during the first four months of 1913, the same conditions obtain as regards deliveries as shown by the following table:

|           | Production  | Deliveries  |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| 1913..... | 516,013,757 | 515,777,231 |
| 1912..... | 486,332,807 | 510,921,473 |
| 1911..... | 471,200,000 | 510,921,473 |
| 1910..... | 406,801,886 | 490,288,528 |
| 1909..... | 446,408,470 | 385,028,163 |

Export deliveries kept up the pace set in December, 1912, and at 85,890,000 pounds have been exceeded but once—in December, 1910, with 88,000,000—although it is many months since they have crossed 80,000,000 pounds.

Domestic deliveries did not set a new record, but there have been but two months when they have been exceeded and only once to any appreciable extent—84,100,000 pounds in October, 1912.

Combined deliveries of 164,000,000 pounds were nearly 5,000,000 in excess of any previous month; not since January, 1910, when they were 159,850,000 pounds, has there been any month which came within striking distance of April.

A gratifying feature of last month's movement of copper is that notwithstanding the large exports the foreign stocks showed a small decrease, so that combined with the United States the world's surplus decreased during the month over 31,000,000 pounds.

The income account of the Havana Electric Railway Company for the year ended Dec. 31 last compares with the previous year as follows:

|                               | 1912        | 1911        |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Gross earnings .....          | \$3,144,141 | \$2,991,502 |
| Operating expenses .....      | 1,620,281   | 1,519,303   |
| Net earnings .....            | 1,523,860   | 1,472,200   |
| Fixed charges and taxes ..... | 493,262     | 424,074     |
| Balance .....                 | 1,023,587   | 969,037     |
| Other income .....            | 20,503      | 9,487       |
| Surplus .....                 | 1,044,090   | 969,520     |
| Proportional surplus .....    | 1,126,593   | 1,114,914   |
| Total surplus .....           | 2,175,983   | 2,074,951   |
| Preferred dividend .....      | 300,000     | 300,000     |
| Common dividend .....         | 447,518     | 447,518     |
| Dividends .....               | 739,010     | 741,484     |
| Final surplus .....           | 1,425,983   | 1,221,433   |

\*Specified.

President Warren Bicknell says that the plans formulated for the amalgamation of the properties of the Havana Gas & Electric Co. and the Havana Electric Railway Company, have been approved by the shareholders who have deposited over 90 per cent of all outstanding shares for conversion into stock of the new corporation—the Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power Co. Legal steps necessary for the complete fusion of the companies will be taken at an early date.

The balance sheet of the Havana Electric Railway Company, as of Dec. 31 last, shows cash on hand and in banks amounting to \$2,644; materials and supplies, \$437,591; interest due and accrued, \$200,054; and total assets and liabilities, \$23,657,650.

The balance sheet of the Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power Company as of Dec. 31 last, follows: Assets—Properties, \$21,397,670; cash, \$3,446,543; securities owned, \$17,253,955; materials and supplies, \$151,083; prepaid insurance \$5017; due from consumers, \$442,717; sundry debtors, \$152,262; total assets, \$42,849,250.

Retail prices have, of course, not fluctuated as have quotations of raw and refined sugar at wholesale. The consumer is today paying from 4½ to 4¾ cents a pound against 5½ cents in January and 6 cents, or over, during a greater part of 1912. Unless there is a change of nearly ½ cent either way in the wholesale price of sugar, retailers do not alter their quotations.

## BOSTON CURB

Quotations up to 12:15 p. m.

|                             | High | Low | Last |
|-----------------------------|------|-----|------|
| Bay State Gas.....          | 17c  | 16c | 16c  |
| Butte Central.....          | 2½   | 2½  | 2½   |
| Calaveras.....              | 2½   | 2½  | 2½   |
| Davis, Daly.....            | 2½   | 2½  | 2½   |
| Ely Witch.....              | 7c   | 7c  | 7c   |
| Folsom National Copper..... | 2½   | 2½  | 2½   |
| Hough, Hill.....            | 7c   | 7c  | 7c   |
| Lion Hill.....              | 68c  | 71c | 71c  |
| Majestic.....               | 40c  | 40c | 40c  |
| Mexican Metals.....         | 11c  | 96c | 99c  |
| New Douglas.....            | 11c  | 11c | 11c  |
| Raven.....                  | 11c  | 11c | 11c  |
| Tomopah.....                | 5½   | 72c | 73c  |
| Utah Metals.....            | 1½   | 1½  | 1½   |

Liabilities—Common stock, \$15,000,000; preferred stock \$15,000,000; funded debt, \$10,672,918; advanced to Havana Electric Railway Company, \$302,086; interest due and accrued, \$227,039; unclaimed dividends, \$11,868; taxes accrued, \$35,826; consumers' deposits, \$225,584; sundry creditors, \$37,340; special reserves, \$701,940; surplus, \$294,749; total liabilities, \$42,849,250.

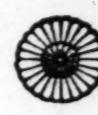
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## SHOE BUYERS

Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, May 10, 1913

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# Leading Events in Athletic World



# Many Big Track Meets

## PENNSYLVANIA TO FACE YALE IN BIG CONTEST

Loser of This Game Will Be Eliminated From Claim to Eastern College Baseball Championship for 1913

## MAINE STATE SERIES

### COLLEGE BALL GAMES TODAY

Bowdoin vs. Maine.  
Drexel vs. Perkiomen.  
Bryn Mawr vs. A. & M.  
Brown vs. Manhattan.  
Amherst vs. Tufts.  
Hamilton vs. Rochester.  
Carnegie vs. Mt. Union.  
Iowa State vs. Ames.  
Princeton vs. Cornell.  
Harvard vs. Holy Cross.  
Harvard Boys vs. Worcester Academy.  
Ohio Wesleyan vs. W. W. Wesleyan.  
Ohio State vs. Indiana.  
Vanderbilt vs. Penn.  
Michigan vs. Case.  
Wisconsin vs. Illinois.  
Rutgers vs. N. Y. University.  
Iowa State vs. Iowa.  
Yale vs. Brown.  
Northwestern vs. DeKalb Normal.  
Johns Hopkins vs. Annapolis.  
Northwestern vs. Chicago.  
U. S. Naval vs. St. Francis.  
W. & L. vs. Rutgers.  
Colgate vs. Union.  
Gettysburg vs. Lebanon Valley.  
Yale vs. Pennsylvania.  
M. I. T. vs. Cornell.  
Fordham vs. Lafayette.  
Princeton Boys vs. Phillips Andover.  
Dickinson vs. St. Johns.  
Dartmouth vs. Harvard.  
Oberlin vs. Reserve.  
Kentucky State vs. Alabama.  
Nebraska vs. Kansas.  
Wesleyan vs. Trinity.  
West Point vs. Catholic U.  
Alabam vs. Dickinson.  
Wesleyan vs. W. Va.  
Penn State vs. Bonaventure.  
Maryland A. C. vs. W. Maryland.

Today will again find nearly all the big university and college baseball teams in action and two or three of the games are in line to help determine the college which will have the right to claim the eastern title for 1913. Among these are the Princeton-Cornell, Harvard-Holy Cross, and the Yale-Pennsylvania contests. In addition to these Bowdoin will meet Maine and Colby face Bates in a continuation of the struggle for the Maine State College championship and the Yale freshmen will face the Princeton freshmen for their class championship.

The Yale-Pennsylvania battle is the one that is of the greatest importance as the loser is apt to be eliminated from all claims to the title. Each has won a game from the other to date. Pennsylvania's victory came early in the season when Yale was on their southern trip. Since then Yale has evened up the series and while it is expected the game today will be hard fought, the Blue is a decided favorite to win.

The Princeton-Cornell and Harvard-Holy Cross games will have a bearing on the situation. Princeton will be forced to play her best in order to win from the Red and White. Coach Sharpe has been drilling the Iowans hard during the past two weeks, and while the nine does not appear to be a serious contender for the title, Princeton is far from as strong as in previous years. Harvard will be hard pressed to win from Holy Cross.

Should the Crimson have one of its best days it will win, but the team is a very uncertain factor and can hardly be depended upon.

The Maine state championship series is progressing well and promises to be hard fought to the very end. The four colleges appear to be quite evenly matched and interest is very keen in the series.

The Yale-Princeton battle for the freshman championship. Both universities are represented by the average freshman class and the outcome is very uncertain. Should Yale win this series, it will give Harvard a chance to win the title beyond question by beating the Blue later; but should Princeton win and Harvard defeat Yale, the question would always be open as the Crimson first-year men are not scheduled to play the Orange and Black freshmen this spring.

## CAPT. BAKER WINS KICKING CONTEST

PRINCETON, N. J.—M. T. Boland '16 won the annual punting contest held for the members of the Princeton football squad on University field Friday afternoon, with H. V. Merritt '15 second and H. H. Giles '15 third. Boland's punts averaged 52 ft. and Merritt's 51 ft. Captain Baker, whose drop kicks gave Princeton all of her points in the Yale battle last fall, won the drop kicking contest, with 7 out of 9 tries and H. Davis '16 was second with 4 out of 9.

The passing contest was won by Boland, with Heyninger, the giant guard of the Princeton football, and Walter Hammond, who played end two years ago, in third place. The 100-yard dash for backs and ends went to Captain Baker and the dash for linemen to Semmens, captain of this year's freshman eleven.

### MICHIGAN A. C. NINE WINS 5-1

LANSING, Mich.—Michigan Agricultural College defeated Syracuse by a score of 5 to 1 here Friday, shutting out the Easterners until the ninth inning. Peterson was in good form throughout and kept the hits scattered. Hoff was not hard and his teammates made some costly errors. The score by innings follows:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.  
Michigan A. C. 5 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 5  
Syracuse 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 5 1  
Batteries, Peterson and Fuller; Hoff and Egan.

### BASEBALL PICKUPS

At last the Athletics have lost a game. It took St. Louis to break the winning streak.

—ooo—

Now for St. Louis. We can hardly expect four straight and yet we shall be looking for it.

—ooo—

The return of Wagner and Verkes to the Red Sox lineup seems to have brought the team back to the winning streak.

—ooo—

The Chicago Americans lived up to their record of "hitless wonders" yesterday when they scored three runs in two innings without a hit.

—ooo—

The Boston Nationals have only played Pittsburgh four games this year and yet they have won as many as they did all last year from that club.

—ooo—

Lawrence is setting a fast pace in the New England league. Eight victories without a defeat. What club will be the first to take a game from the champions?

—ooo—

The New York Americans are finding the West more to their liking than the East. They have won as many games there in three days as they won during the entire season to date in the East.

—ooo—

Mann's hit which struck the center field fence yesterday was one of the hardest drives seen on the grounds in some time. It reminded one of Bennett's drive over the fence in days of long ago.

**AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING**

|              | Won | Lost | 1913 | 1912 |
|--------------|-----|------|------|------|
| Philadelphia | 15  | 4    | 788  | 629  |
| Baltimore    | 15  | 7    | 682  | 471  |
| Cleveland    | 15  | 9    | 616  | 438  |
| Chicago      | 15  | 10   | 590  | 432  |
| St. Louis    | 13  | 10   | 565  | 398  |
| New York     | 10  | 10   | 509  | 389  |
| Pittsburgh   | 10  | 13   | 455  | 381  |
| Boston       | 7   | 16   | 304  | 300  |
| Cincinnati   | 6   | 16   | 273  | 250  |
| New York     | 4   | 20   | 200  | 250  |

**RESULTS FRIDAY**

Boston 5, Cleveland 4.  
St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 3.  
Chicago 6, Washington 1.  
New York 9, Detroit 0.

**GAMES TODAY**

At Cleveland: Philadelphia vs. St. Louis.

At New York: Detroit vs. Washington at Chicago.

**BOSTON AMERICANS WIN**

CLEVELAND—The Boston Americans won their first game of the western series Friday by defeating Cleveland 3 to 1. O'Brien pitched for the winners and was remarkably effective. Blanding pitched for Cleveland and was found for 12 hits. Remarkable fielding by Grange kept the Boston score down. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.  
Boston 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5  
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 8 2

Batteries, O'Brien and Carrigan; Blane, Bunting, and O'Neill and Cushing; Umpires, Connolly and McCreary. Time, 2h.

### ST. LOUIS 7, ATHLETICS 3

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.  
St. Louis 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 11 2

Philadelphia 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 8 1

Batteries, Weiland and McAlester; Houck, Wykoff and Thomas; Umpires, O'Laughlin and Ferguson. Time, 1h. 55m.

**CHICAGO BEATS WASHINGTON**

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.  
Chicago 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 7 2

Washington 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 1

Batteries, Scott and Easterly; Engel, Gallo, and Alusius; Umpires, Hildebrand and Byron. Time, 1h. 55m.

**BROOKLYN IN SECOND PLACE**

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.

Baltimore 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 7 2

Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 8 1

Batteries, Scott and Easterly; Engel, Gallo, and Alusius; Umpires, Hildebrand and Evans. Time, 1h. 55m.

**NEW YORK HAS EASY VICTORY**

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.

New York 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 7 2

Detroit 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 1

Batteries, Warhop, Ford and Sweeney; Whiting, Zimlich and Strange; Umpires, Dineen and Hart. Time, 2h.

**NEW YORKERS WIN SECOND DAY**

WASHINGTON—New York racqueters survived the second day of play in the annual open invitation tennis tournament of the Chevy Chase Club Friday. C. M. Bell Jr. and F. C. Imman reached the semi-final round in men's singles, and R. L. James of Saratoga Springs progressed to the third round. Imman was extended to defeat Spencer Gordon of the Chevy Chase Club, 8-6, 6-3. Bell beat L. Doyle of this city, 6-2, 6-3. James won from A. J. Gore, a local entrant, 7-5, 6-4. Imman and Bell were easy winners over Reid and Stidham of Washington in doubles and Bell and Miss Johnson defeated Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie of Washington, 6-3, 6-3. James paired with C. Brown of this city and they won their first scheduled match by default.

### STANFORD NINE OFF FOR JAPAN

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—A big crowd of University students was on hand today to cheer the Stanford University baseball squad sailing for Japan for a series of games with Tokyo University. The Stanford men won the intercollegiate championship of the coast and then accepted an invitation to be guests of the Tokyo students.

### HARVARD TENNIS TEAM WINS

The tennis team of the University of Pittsburgh lost to the Harvard team at Jarvis field Friday afternoon, the home team winning every match in both singles and doubles, cleaning up the match by a score of 6 to 0. This makes the second clean sweep in two days for the Harvard team, the Technology team losing the day before without a single win.

**INTERCOLLEGATE SHOOT TODAY**

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton, Dartmouth and Yale take part here today in their annual intercollegiate shoot. Harvard will not compete on account of the absence of her captain.

**Crimson Leader Whose Team Faces Cornell Today in Dual Track Contest**

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# THE HOME FORUM

## IN NEW ENGLAND'S GAY MAYTIME WOODS

**S**O MANY of the flowers of May are est of all the tiny white wood violets open into a tiny flower cluster, or that grow in marshy places. They have a spicy woodland odor, not the violet of the fragrant white ones and is country home proclaims each new discovery, "Oh, mayflowers, I guess." A day's outing in the woods of Massachusetts, inland, far from the tang of the salt so familiar to Bostonians, means a harvest of delicate beauty just now. One finds violets in profusion, the small purple and blue round-leaved sort, the larger blue crowfoot violet, and sweet-

### Really Useful Invention

While it may be that even photography has not enabled us to see ourselves as others see us it would appear from a sketch in Everybody's magazine that there is a chance for some of us to hear ourselves as others hear us—though unfortunately we can hardly project our imaginations into the neighboring flat at 10:45 p.m., when we are making the night hideous for the would-be sleepers there.

We read that during the trials of his new kinetophone, Thomas Edison said: "With this invention an actor may himself speak as well as see himself act. Let us hope he won't be disappointed—like the piccolo player in a music store who was urged to buy a phonograph. The dealer, as a last resort, got the man to make a phonographic record of 'The Last Rose of Summer' with his own piccolo.

The dealer then ran the tune off, while the player—a really wretched performer—listened with a strange, frowning air. At the end the dealer said:

"There! Isn't that wonderful?"

"Hm—well—yes," said the piccolo player.

"And now," said the dealer briskly, "are you going to buy the phonograph?" "No," the player answered, "I'm going to sell the piccolo."

Our first test of a work of literature should be to ask the three questions: Is it beautiful? Is it true? Is it noble?—Sherwin Cody.

*Every right action and true thought sets the seal of its beauty on person and face.—John Ruskin.*

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### Nests in Telegraph Poles

The members of the woodpecker family, contrary to popular belief, do not lay their eggs in hollow trees—they deposit them in cavities which they themselves excavate for the purpose. The bird student soon learns just where to look for the nest of each species. Thus you may find the nesting cavity of the red-headed woodpecker or the flicker in a tall stump. Telephone poles are often used for this purpose. On the plains, where trees are scarce, the telegraph poles provide convenient nesting sites for woodpeckers. Some time ago, while traveling on a slow train in Texas, says a writer in the Craftsman, I counted 150 telephone poles in succession, 39 of which contained woodpecker holes. Probably

I did not see all of them, for not over two thirds of the surface of each pole was visible from the car window.

In traveling through the pine barrens of Florida and southern Georgia one frequently finds, grouped about the cabins and plantation houses, the popular chinaberry or pride of India tree. These are the places to look for the nest of the hairy woodpecker.

### Men's Turning to Color

It is pleasant to observe the feeble yet obvious movement toward a brighter and more varied attire in man, asserts Richard Burton in the Bellman.

The star-flower is charmingly named, and even more delicate in structure than the rhinestone. It is somewhat like it in growth. The flower springs from a thread-like scape from the stalk where the leaves, pointed and entire, grow in a whorl, just as the wind flower's divided leaflets do.

Emerson's rhodora is blooming now on the edges of the swamps. It is a two-lipped, rose-purple flower on a hardy shrub, the lower lip split into two petals. It has 10 stamens and the flowers are found when the leaves are just beginning. It is one of the rhododendron family but much more delicate and irregular in shape than the great laurel as it is called, also a wild shrub.

The deep waxy white bells of the huckleberries are often of a remarkable size and beauty. The Canada mayflower, as it is called—maianthemum canadense—is abundant in the New England states, but as yet one finds only the charming ribbed leaves and the tiny bunch of the buds that presently

### Hittite Discoveries

PROFESSOR GARSTANG gave the

first of a series of lectures on "The Progress of Hittite Studies" at the Royal Institution in London recently. Dealing with the three separate excavations that had been made in Hittite sites, he mentioned the archives of the great Kings of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries B. C., discovered at Boghaz-Klein, in central Asia Minor, some years ago by Dr. Winckler of Berlin. They were found in one of the four temples, and the lecturer showed how the dynasties had been compiled from them. For three winter seasons the British Museum expeditions had been at work at Carchemish, on the Euphrates. A magnificent flight of steps had been discovered to the top of the acropolis. From the foot of the terrace there was a passageway which led to a palace. Hittite sculptures and inscriptions had been found. These showed a strong Mesopotamian influence, the lecturer disputing the theory that change of culture necessarily implied change of race, or that the Hittites came from the north. A stone walled Hittite city of the ninth century B. C. was described. A Hittite King was at once priest and law giver, and probably war leader. His residence was a palace-temple, hence the religious character of the sculptures that ornamented the building.

### Picture Puzzle



What composer?

### ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

Richard.

### Hedged in by Fact

A lady had a new maid, who appeared at the door of the library one afternoon, where her mistress was reading.

"There's no coal, ma'am," said the domestic, "and the fires are going out."

"No coal!" cried the mistress, in surprise. "Why didn't you tell me before?"

"I couldn't tell you there was no coal, ma'am," replied the girl, "when there was coal."—New York Post.

One thing that brings it back to me: . . . Love is the miracle I see

That brings my faith back unto me. —John Kendrick Bangs.

Now for enduring day.—Ridgely Tor-

rance.

The jury which seems to restrict the rights of the judiciary does in reality consolidate its power; and in no country are the judges so powerful as where the people share their privileges.—De Tocqueville.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, May 10, 1913

### The Business Situation

PROBABLY greater concern as to the future of business has never before been entertained than at present. Favorable factors seem to be given no consideration whatever, so great is the anxiety of commercial and financial interests. It is this very lack of confidence which does greater damage than anything else. This feeling of unrest and uncertainty has communicated itself to nearly every quarter of the globe. In some countries it is politics that is the chief disturber. In others it is the labor problem. In all countries the tightness of money serves to hamper trade. Within the past week there has been some lifting of the clouds, particularly with regard to the Balkan war, and there has been some easing in the money market. However, in the United States when the pessimistically inclined have nothing else to worry about they fall back upon the tariff question.

There is no denying the seriousness of the situation, affected as it is by various threatening elements; but when one stops to think of it, actual fundamental conditions are no different now than they have been for some time past. It is the fear of what might happen that is causing the mischief. Most of these fears probably never will be realized.

The woolen industry just now is appreciating keenly the shadow of the coming reductions in the tariff, and many looms are idle. However, this condition may not last more than three months longer, or until after the bill has been signed. It is natural that manufacturers should not carry any supplies or stocks of goods that can be avoided, for the reason that lower prices will be established the moment wool importations are admitted under the new tariff schedules. Similar conditions obtain in the cotton industry. In view of the uncertainty prevailing and a rather depressed sentiment among the industries generally it is refreshing to hear that not all textile manufacturers are pessimists. With their great resourcefulness and ingenuity it is believed that, even with free trade and lower wages abroad, American manufacturers will find a way whereby they may be enabled to compete with European interests in both America and Europe.

Although there has been some diminution in new steel orders, steel mills will have enough to keep them busy nearly all summer. Few, if any, orders have been rescinded. In fact, so great has been the demand of many consumers for immediate needs that they cannot wait to take any advantage which may accrue in the matter of price when the new tariff law is enacted. There are, moreover, doubtless many big undertakings involving steel consumption that are being held in abeyance until lower prices under the new law may be obtained. If the present steel trade is as good as reported there is reason to believe that considerable new business will be brought out when the tariff question is settled.

The exceedingly favorable crop report issued this week by the government should go far toward dispelling the depressing and wholly unnecessary fears entertained by many industrial interests. Another encouraging development of the week was the report of the Copper Producers' Association showing the extraordinary decrease of nearly 29,000,000 pounds in copper stocks for April. This is the largest decrease in any one month since January, 1910.

### French Repertory Theater

AMBITION rather than discretion is writ large over the project to start, in New York city, a repertory theater confined to plays in French played by Gallic actors. Managers, players, plays and pecuniary backing are all easier to get than a constant and intelligent audience sufficiently loyal to lend themselves and their money week by week for a season. The local French colony cannot assure financial success. It is too small. The non-French but French-using constituency is hardly large enough to make a rewarding clientele. Experience of such companies of French players as from time to time have visited New York has not been such as to encourage the belief that a changed attitude of playgoers now exists. Moreover, the fact is that the United States is producing her own playwrights and plays so much more lavishly and satisfactorily than she used to, that neither British nor continental authors have quite the unchallenged supremacy that they used to have. So that, if the project be viewed as a commercial one, it is not at all certain that income will equal outgo.

On the other hand, it will not be denied that such a company of players, sustained for any length of time either by subsidies or by box-office receipts, would have an exemplary influence on the technique of acting, and would furnish invaluable criteria for the judgment of aspects of contemporary American acting.

IN A SOUTHERN federal district attorney, Mr. Wise, and in a New England prosecuting attorney, Mr. Whitman, New York city, during the past year or two, has had men of moral courage and technical equipment able through execution of law to challenge and partially to defeat the forces of lawlessness that are so freely evidenced there. Mr. Wise, by the exigencies of national politics, is taking up private practise again. Mr.

Whitman continues his relentless probing of the relations between the police and criminals and is sending leaders in each group to prison. Meanwhile public opinion favorable to his candidacy as mayor mounts up.

No consideration of the police problem in New York city can be at all inclusive if it does not take into account the increasing antipathy of large, new elements of the population to traditional American standards of conduct embodied in law. Vice is commercialized on a scale never before approached in any urban center, ancient or modern. Obviously, then, officials whether high or low, especially if amenable to discipline by voters and if dependent upon popular favor, are now called upon to show more moral courage in enforcing law than were their predecessors. As the racial complex becomes more involved, as religious barriers increase rather than

diminish, as conditions of housing and living foster mobility of residence, the task of those persons who teach and preach social ethics and those others who are sworn to execute laws made at Washington and at Albany becomes more difficult. The increasing diversity of tradition, custom and belief as to the sanctions of morality and law weakens the cohesion of the law-abiding moral elements, while on the other hand there is the waxing accumulation of wealth and vested interests allied on the side of lawlessness.

Students of the police problem in New York seem to agree that the rank and file of the force are men who prefer honor to dishonor and who, if allowed to enforce all the laws, would do so. Most of the heads of the police department, as they now quickly come and go, are credited by onlookers with excellent intentions. But under the present charter their tenure is too insecure. A mayor with political ambitions and Tammany ever hostile to a straight administration, and "interests" profiting by non-enforcement of law, can now get at and "break" an honest commissioner if he sets about cleaning the department of its grafters. A police commissioner of the right sort, with a term of six or eight years guaranteed him and subject to removal only after charges proved before a tribunal where he can defend himself, would be able to do much that the present commissioner cannot do.

IN A RECENT issue of a paper published in Panama there is an article dealing with aboriginal colonization. It quotes extensively from a Buenos Aires paper on the subject of a government experiment in the Chaco region and infers from it that similar labors among the San Blas Indians, the Chucunaques and Choco tribes of the Darien, would go a considerable way toward the solution of the settlement problems of the isthmus. Aboriginal colonization, as conducted by Argentina in the Napalpi settlement of the Chaco, the paper thinks, would obviate the grave economic obstacles involved in settling certain sections of Panama with European immigrants; for, according to people conversant with the characteristics and mode of living of the San Blas and other Indians, it is not at all out of the question to turn these tribes into agricultural settlers with the prospect of gradually civilizing them.

What the Argentine government is carrying out in the Chaco region, and apparently with success, is the solution of an aboriginal problem equally vexatious from a political, social, economic and military standpoint in a land otherwise free from aboriginal questions and color troubles. An economic basis for this experiment is furnished by the fact that these Chaco Indians constitute the labor for the great quebracho, or hardwood industry which has grown to such large proportions in a relatively short time, and the Indian settlement scheme of the government owes its success so far to the strictly industrial organization of the Napalpi colony, where development takes the place of exploitation and business methods that of punitive expeditions.

It is at least doubtful whether any parallel can be drawn between these Chaco problems and the needs of Darien. They have, of course, this in common, that the inalienable right of the aboriginal population of America to a place in the economic plan introduced by the European and complicated by the presence of the African must be considered. But that the Indians of Panama should become the ethnic nucleus of the future settlements on the isthmus of Darien is the more improbable because Darien, wedged in as it is between the South American continent and the new world route of traffic, is probably the most highly strategic point, from an economic as well as a military point of view, on the face of the globe.

No man can say what the manner and especially the extent and degree of expediency of settling the isthmus will be eventually. But if it takes an experimental form it is probable that the criterion followed will reflect the northern rather than the southern half of the western continent.

IT IS probably due to the novelty of the thing that so many people in Jersey City are filing applications for office under the commission form of government. When it is discovered that it is even harder to get through a primary than through a convention there may not be so many office seekers.

### Common Sense in Public Libraries

THIS newspaper was among the earliest to commend the inauguration of the open-shelf idea in the conduct of public libraries. The open shelf has been as great a boon as it was predicted it would be to patrons of those institutions. Through all the years previous to its introduction, a delivery counter, glass cases, attendants and unbendable rules stood between the booklover and bookseeker and the books he longed to take in his hands and examine. Only on the presentation of a prescription could he handle one at a time. Now he can enter any well-conducted public library and obtain access to more books than it will be possible for him to examine even casually before the closing hour. This marked a decided step forward. Another has been recorded by the Monitor in the last few days, and the progressive city of Grand Rapids, Mich., is accorded the credit of being first to take it.

If one will think the matter over carefully, one will admit, we believe, that there never was any real excuse for the existence of rules in public library management compelling borrowers to hasten their reading so that they might rush back with the volumes borrowed. Under the new regulations of the Grand Rapids public library, books are now being issued for a four-weeks period, so that borrowers need not report progress and ask for a renewal of the favor extended at the end of two weeks. Moreover, the number of books that may be withdrawn on a regular card is four, instead of two as formerly, providing that only one be a work of fiction and not more than two juveniles. The last bulletin of the library confesses that the institution has been working up to these progressive steps for twenty years, and it concludes with the statement that back of these new regulations is the idea that the best place for the books of a public library is in the hands of people who are likely to read them, and therefore the rules should make it as easy as possible for the people and their books to get acquainted.

This seems to us to be a pretty clear expression of the modern common-sense view of the mission and function of the public institution. The days of civic official red-tapeism and formality are rapidly passing away, and as they pass the people are coming into the enjoyment of their own.

RECENTLY it was stated broadly by an advocate of equal suffrage that 70 per cent of the entire outlay for household supplies in the United States, running into a total of billions annually, is handled by women, and this statement has gone without question. It might, perhaps, be qualified in some respects, but, generally speaking, economists will permit it to stand for what it is worth. Women are recognized on all sides now as being the spenders for the family. The household allowance, whatever it may be, is in their hands. There is a growing disposition to question the wisdom with which housekeepers are meeting their responsibility in this particular. In the United States, perhaps, more than in any other country, women are granted control over domestic affairs. Men, as a rule, do not, in the United States, interfere in the minor details of home management. It is admitted by common consent to be woman's peculiar province to manage the household.

In one way or another men are fitted for the tasks they are called upon to perform as their life work. They are taught in the schools and colleges along certain well-defined lines, or they are taught as apprentices in the counting room, in the shop, store, bank or factory, or, in these latter days, on the farm. The great mass of male workers are trained; the individual male worker is fitted for some specific duty. This is not true of women either in the mass or individually, except where they take up vocations outside of the household. When women are trained as men, no matter what the line of work, they are usually as proficient and as efficient as men.

Notwithstanding that schools of household economy have multiplied in number during recent years, it is still an indisputable fact that millions of girls receive little or no instruction of a character calculated to fit them for the vocation in which the vast majority of women sooner or later engage. Rather are the details of housekeeping kept hidden from them. They are not, as a rule, expected to know, as girls, anything about matters of the home with which as women they must be prepared to deal intelligently. There appears to be a tacit understanding in modern society that the art or business of housekeeping is a secondary consideration for girls who expect to become wives. The result is nation-wide inefficiency in the management of homes.

It is folly to preach or to moralize over this. Preaching and moralizing over it have accomplished little up to this time. What seems to be needed is to make household economy one of the earliest and most important studies for girls in the public schools. It must cease to be an incidental or an ornamental study where it is already part of the curriculum. It is so important to girls and to women, and to society in general, that there shall be greater efficiency in the home management of the country that, if necessary, some studies that are now deemed important should be dropped to give it place. Efficiency in household management means the conservation of family life, better and happier homes, and a more contented and happier country.

NO SUCH overturning of the settled policy of most of the American states as the establishment of a tuition fee for high schools, seriously proposed in Connecticut, can be expected to succeed. The free high school is too much a part of the accepted outfit to be set aside. The man who proposes the abandonment of an established practise, about which people have ceased to talk, does the service of challenging the common opinion, making it defend itself at an unexpected point of attack, putting it to an explanation of the obvious, which is by no means the easiest of undertakings. Of almost any of the settled and accepted institutions, it might be well to have men put to the task of answering the question, Why? Why the free public school of any grade? Why the church? Why the state? Why society? There is none of the regular order of activities that might not gain by being compelled to declare its reason. Profound acknowledgment is due the former Connecticut schoolmaster who has put the question, even if there is no doubt that what he asks will be denied with all the emphasis of a conviction that has passed the debating stage.

There is, moreover, a surprising case made out for the tuition fee. Observe, says the disturber of unanimous consent, the small proportion of the sons and daughters of the people who attend the high school. Observe the great cost of their maintenance. Then state, if you can, the justice of the whole body of taxpayers being burdened for the benefit of the few. The high school lies beyond the reach of compulsory education acts. If it were an essential there would be laws requiring attendance. Excusing the child from school before the high school age argues withdrawal of the advanced school from the list of the needful public undertakings.

If the advantage of the school, of whatever grade, were only in the benefit to the pupil and in no degree shared by his future neighbors, the ground for free schooling would be undermined. Society, possibly mistaken in the Connecticut man's view, long ago arrived at the conclusion that it had a stake in the individual, in his culture as well as his conduct, and that it would find its own protection and progress in the development of the one as well as in the restraint of the other. Admittedly the state taxes itself heavily for the few whom it supplies the high school, where the approach to the college is afforded to every ambitious youth and where all may acquire if they will a degree of schooling almost equal to that of the college of early days. The proposal that a tuition fee of \$10 a year be imposed raises the other but related objection that it is by no means certain that the youth who would find it easy to meet this fee would be the one whom society would gain the most in having educated.

Further than this it seems hardly necessary to go in meeting the demand that the free secondary school justify itself or be justified by those who share in its sweeping benefits without furnishing a pupil. It is not a waste of time to consider for a moment the reason for its being, and there may be the further gain from having the question raised that the schools will be required to make their return for the investment in them the more distinctly certain. The high school doors will continue to swing freely; it may be well to make sure that they open to the sort of training that will give the generous supporting public greater confidence in their practical benefit.

IN VIEW of the fact that there are forty-one towns and cities named Buffalo in North America, civic pride should draw the new United States 5-cent piece out of its sustained seclusion.

### Efficient House-keeping

### Free High School Is Challenged